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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

U.S. Seeks Halt In Migration To California

WPA presents program to halt farmers from distressed areas moving to Golden State.

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29—The Federal Government is at last giving co-ordinated attention to the problem produced by migration into California—the tragic problem so vividly represented on the outskirts of some of the cities and in most of the fruitful inland valleys of the Golden State.

Refugees from the dust bowl, discouraged farmers from marginal lands all over the great midwestern country, have over the past several years poured into California in a discouraging tide. Last autumn there were indications that the tide was slackening, but the problem still remains acute, and currently as farm prices stay down the stimulus to migration increases.

The plight of most of the migrants, once they reach California and after they become stranded there, is distressing. Soon their meager resources are gone: there is very little work to get and it has to be distributed between far too many workers; sanitary and living conditions often become atrocious.

California's Program

California naturally has long-since recognized the problem and done what it could to discourage the advent of more migrants, and something to make their lot tolerable within the State.

Appealed to by Representative A. J. Elliot (D) of California, Chairman of a State Committee on Interstate Migration, President Roosevelt has obtained a report from Col. F. C. Harrington, WPA Administrator, who in consultation with seven other Federal agencies has outlined what the Federal Government can and cannot do.

Federal Problems

No Federal agency, it is agreed, can deal with the whole problem, which is the result of extremely complex social and economic factors, and is not confined to California. If the responsibility for the problem is accepted by Washington much special legislation would be required authorizing action along these lines:

(A) Resettlement of the migrants now in California and other destination States and who can come self-supporting there.

(B) Return of those migrants who are willing to resume residence in their State of origin with assistance to establish themselves there.

(C) Resettlement of other migrants in those areas where employment suited to their abilities is most likely to be found.

Harrington's Program

But these stages are part of a long-range program, requiring congressional help. Moreover, Colonel Harrington rules out the possibility of special help to migrants which would not also be available to residents, and he objects to special WPA quotas for migrants. Nor would a general increase in WPA for California "do anything constructive to solve the problem."

There are, however, lines of immediate action which the Federal Government can follow, and Colonel Harrington recommends:

(A) The United States Employment Service to undertake a complete and systematic dissemination of information on employment to prevent the flooding of the California labor market.

(B) The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, by co-operation with the Farm Security Administration and the California State Relief Administration, can achieve a wider distribution of available surpluses for the purpose of providing more assistance to needy migrants now in the State.

(C) The Farm Security Administration to continue its efforts within present limitations to provide camp facilities and small homes for rural migrants.

Two more stages would require additional funds, but are recommended:

(D) Public health service to expand its program to aid communities in treatment of the farm migrant.

(E) The United States Housing Authority to co-operate with local housing authorities in creating low-rent dwelling units.

Americans at Work
"The Job for Women"
Page 3.

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, March 29, 1939

Washington Sideglances	3
The Home Forum	7
"The path that leads upward" [With Portuguese Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
New Hampshire Letter	9
Radio Timetable	10
Shopping Column	10
Local Arts and Theater Page	11
Sports Pages	12-13
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	14
Financial Pages	15-16-17
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

Premier's Umbrella: In Use for 14 Years

By the Canadian Press

London

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's world-famous "appeasement" umbrella is 14 years old.

Mrs. Chamberlain gave it to him and it has been re-covered four times.

In January the Premier politely turned down a bid for the umbrella by an Italian Museum. He still has no intention of parting with it.

Mexican General Loses Army Post By Policy Attack

The News

MEXICO, D. F., March 29 (AP)—President Cardenas was quoted yesterday as saying that Gen. Joaquin Amaro, who recently attacked the Government's policies, had "automatically discharged himself from the Army."

The President's words were published by a commission of the Chamber of Deputies which called on Señor Cardenas to ask that General Amaro be ousted. The Commission said the President commented that General Amaro had "dictated his own sentence in attacking intemperately and without justice the institutions he served."

General Amaro, former War Minister, had said the Government had "Communistic and Fascist" tendencies and had abused the expropriation law.

The Background

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The meddling of the army in politics has been one of the great political plagues of the Hispanic countries. In Spain, motherland of the most of Latin America, the Army served for centuries as the power which must be purchased and kept well-fed with privilege by any person or group seeking power. In Latin America, the traditional pattern of palace revolutions has generally included the army in a leading role.

The Spanish Republic, at its formation in 1931, sought to deal with this situation as all the successful democracies have been compelled to do—Britain, France, and the United States in particular—by impersonalizing the army. The Spanish Republican Constitution stated in effect that a democracy could not exist unless the Army was kept rigidly nonpolitical, and the element of force in the State made subservient to the Parliament. The privileged position of the "Army of Generals" in Spain was progressively, but not effectively, reduced and the reaction of the Army chiefs against this measure was one of the main factors leading the Army to start a civil war.

In Mexico, as in a few other Latin American countries, a Government of the political left has challenged the power of the Army without being strong enough, as yet, to subdue it. The army is technically nonpolitical, but actually remains a substantial power to be reckoned with. There is a lively concern lest the Spanish civil war be duplicated in Mexico.

Against this background, the move of President Cardenas to discipline a General who made a political speech becomes more significant. It should be noted that Gen Avila Camacho, leading contender at present for the succession to the Presidency, resigned from the Army before openly becoming a candidate.

Deer Island Conditions Are Assailed by Lyman

Mismanagement, waste, and filth denounced in survey — Politics also blamed.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gross mismanagement, indescribably filthy conditions, lack of adequate protection against wholesale prison breaks and widespread food waste are prevalent at Deer Island House of Correction, Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, charged in a report released today at the State House.

The report was made public as the result of the recent Boston Finance Commission proposal that the State take over the Deer Island institution as part of the State penal system. However, Mr. Lyman, in a letter to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today, advised against such action. His reasons included:

1. It would saddle Suffolk County prison costs on the other Counties through the State.
2. The move would be a forerunner to "endless pressure" from other Counties for State assumption of all county prison expenses.
3. The management of the prison is so wasteful and extravagant that conditions should be drastically and promptly corrected before the State considers taking it over.

Abandonment Hinted

"If the institution at Deer Island is judged to be too far gone for rehabilitation within the resources of the City, or if relief of the City is of paramount concern, a better solution than State operation might be its complete abandonment. With improved penal facilities, it might be that the Commonwealth could be prevailed upon then to absorb in its institutions the prisoners who would otherwise be sentenced to Deer Island, thus relieving the City of Boston without embarking upon an excessively costly project," the Commissioner concluded.

By a Staff Photographer

Arthur T. Lyman

Massachusetts State Commissioner of Correction

Mr. Lyman's survey of Deer Island was made at the request of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin but although the report was submitted to him on Feb. 13, the contents were not revealed until today.

A saving of $100,000 to $150,000 a year was promised by Mr. Lyman in various proposed changes for greater efficiency and cleanliness. In his letter to the Governor, Mr. Lyman called the Chief Executive's attention to the survey.

The recommendations included:

Appointment of a new Master of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Civil Service Test Reforms Gain Support

Legislative Committee hears Bay Staters argue for abolition of non-competitive trials.

Complete abolition or drastic restriction of non-competitive civil service examinations was urged today before the Legislative Committee on Civil Service.

Charges that the provision allowing non-competitive examinations has been considerably abused and has thereby weakened the civil service system, were made by Representative Charles V. Hogan (D) of Lynn, who filed an abolition bill, and Emmett J. Kelly representing the Municipal Clerks Association of Boston and the Central Council of City and County Employees of Boston.

Mr. Kelly, however, stated that "It was the Republican party which taught us how to use the non-competitive examination," and predicted the Republican Legislature would not eliminate these tests.

Mr. Kelly pointed out that the Republicans in any given five year period have made many more non-competitive appointments than have Democrats.

Representative Hogan said that the non-competitive examination can be given for two opposite purposes, one to assure a man civil service protection, and another to deny an applicant a civil service position. He explained that the questions could either be so simple that any person could answer them or they could be so complicated that no person could answer them.

George Cook, representing the Massachusetts Civic League, favored drastic restriction of non-competitive examination, as did several other persons.

Still Holds to Post

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Spanish Ambassador and His Family

Fernando De Los Rios, Senora De Los Rios and their daughter Laura continue to occupy the Spanish Embassy in Washington.

Pledge of Arms To Aid Poland And Rumania, Britain Hints

Plan entirely defensive, and bars aggression, a statement in House of Lords emphasizes.

BULLETIN

Paris, March 29 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier, answering Premier Mussolini in a radio speech tonight, offered to negotiate France's differences with Italy if definite proposals were made by the Italians.

The Premier, raising his voice in emphasis, declared, however, France would cede "not a foot of her territory and not one of her rights."

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 29—A definite promise of military help both to Poland and Rumania is understood to be envisaged in the British security proposals which were referred to by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons yesterday.

The Prime Minister limited his remarks to the statement that present British plans "go a great deal further" than consultation in the effort to stop new German aggression.

The conversations on which these plans are based are not yet concluded. However, they are understood to range around three major possibilities:

1. The extension of the existing Franco-British military commitments which at present only bind Britain to help France if Germany attacks either France or Belgium.
2. Reinterpretation of the Polish-Rumanian alliance, which at present only covers the case of an attack by Soviet Russia, so that it also shall contain a pledge of mutual assistance in case of an attack by Germany.
3. Mutual assistance arrangement between France and Britain on the one hand and Poland and Rumania on the other, covering not only action in event of attack on one of the four powers concerned, but involving their joint co-operation in event of attack on certain other states.

Russian Trade Sought

The omission of Soviet Russia from participation in guarantees is ascribed partly to the fact that France and Russia already have a mutual assistance treaty which it is not considered necessary to change. It is due also in part to hesitations both on the part of Britain and the two eastern States about establishing too close a military and political link with the Soviets. Poland in particular does not want to be tied in any military alliance with one of its neighbors against the other.

Active co-operation with Moscow is nevertheless being sought, primarily in the economic sphere. It is suggested that Russia should supply both raw materials and war materials to Poland and Rumania in case of need. No doubt the help of the Russian Air Force would also be welcome in certain eventualities.

But both in Poland and Rumania, and especially Poland, there is lively recollection of the past, and it is thought that Russian troops might be more easily invited into the country than persuaded to leave after their help had ceased to be necessary.

It is emphasized that the British plan is wholly defensive. This fact was apparent from a statement in the House of Lords yesterday by the Earl of Plymouth. Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in which he severely criticized Lord Davies' suggestion that Britain should risk war to restore Czecho-Slovakia's independence. "Neither the British Government nor the States with which we are in consultation harbor any such design," Lord Plymouth said. He would like to make it clear, he added, "that the object of the exchange of views which the British Government is conducting now is purely defensive and has no aggressive purpose whatever."

While the British discussions with other states are still proceeding, it is impossible to prophesy the outcome of the new security proposals, but that they are progressing favorably is deducted from the fact that the Prime Minister has accepted a full dress debate in the House of Commons, Monday.

It is hoped in any case that everything will have been settled before the Polish Foreign Minister, Mr. Joseph Beck, comes here April 4, thus clearing the ground for discussion of economic collaboration between Britain and Poland with a view to strengthening Poland's ability to resist German pressure.

Common Danger Realized

Latest news from Warsaw, however, shows that the Polish Government feels that an emergency might arise at any moment. The blunt warning given to Poland by the German Foreign Office publication, the Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, has aroused deep apprehension. But it has also provided an excellent send-off for the new Polish defense loan for which subscriptions have been opened.

Warsaw newspapers carried the full text of the Korrespondenz ad-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Food Enclosed in Balloons Can Be Kept a Year or More

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Last night the delicious chicken we had at our house for dinner, was one that had been in cold storage more than a year.

It was all part of a laboratory experiment which aims at ending the chief Nemesis of cold storage warehousemen, the drying up of food products entrusted to their care. Everyone who has left food even in a modern electric icebox for long, knows that in a few days it becomes all dried up, and sometimes can scarcely be eaten. The same thing happens when "Big Business" stores meats, vegetables, or fruits for very long. The answer, provided by researchers in laboratories of the Dewey & Almy Chemical Company of Cambridge, is simply to wrap the food up in rubber balloons before refrigerating.

Lesson From Stratosphere

It all came about through earlier experiments with the 15-foot Darex balloons, used by natural scientists to plumb the heights of the stratosphere with cosmic ray counters and weather instruments. Casting about for still other uses for compounded latex rubber balloons, chemists hit upon the idea of wrapping food in rubber. There being no surphur in the special composition, there would be no chance of contaminating food with a foreign taste or odor.

But the important thing was prevention of food products taking on refrigerator odors or losing moisture during long periods of storage. Foods, when frozen solid, meats especially, quickly accumulate "freezer burn," which in time turns to severe dessication or loss of moisture, often as high as three per cent. This means toughness. But wrap things up in rubber balloons of the Cryo-Vac type, and they will keep fresh, firm and plump indefinitely. That means meat packers in Australia and the Argentine can make shipments to any part of the world, and take a year or more for transit, the product arriving in the market with absolutely no moisture loss.

The largest Cryo-Vac bags are designed to hold veal and lamb, 100-pound flat fish of the haddock type, or even a quarter of beef. Smaller wraps are provided for other types of food.

Tested Completely

"Save the surface and you save all," say chemists in the Dewey-Almy freezer laboratories. They have thoroughly tested the new method and find it lacking in no essential. The latex rubber once cooled to below freezing takes on a toughness that defies deliberate attempts to tear it. And if tears do occur, freezer burn is limited only to the area torn open. It does not spread.

"Cryo-Vac will be recognized by linguists as standing for 'cold and empty.' There is the secret of the entire process in a few words. The food product to be preserved is merely dropped into the opening of a wide-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 4)

Getting to Work On Time: 'Bike' Downs a Trolley

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 29 (AP)—A lot of people in Ohio's largest City boast that Cleveland has the best streetcars in the world. A lot of others insist it has the worst. To the utter indifference of school of thought No. 1, a young man on a bicycle set out today to prove that school No. 2, even if wrong, has the right idea.

The young man was Robert B (Flash) Kimball, who ordinarily rides the Clifton car line to his work as a cub reporter for the Cleveland News. Fidgeting as the car made its customary 35 stops on the way downtown one morning, Mr Kimball decided he could do better on bicycle.

Today he did

Unofficial times: Kimball 32.8 minutes; trolley 38 minutes.

Both car No. 1241 and Mr. Kimball left simultaneously the Rocky River Bridge eight miles west from Cleveland's Public Square.

The challenger, pedaling a fire house-red bicycle rented for the day for $1, made a fast getaway. Most of the trolley riders didn't know there was a race.

A group of school children, beside the tracks, yelled out a taunt. The conductor fixed upon them the glassy stare generally reserved for the man who can't find his fare.

At Public Square Mr. Kimball was greeted by a crescendo of silence, but he said the experiment was successful and maybe he'd ride a bicycle every day.

The streetcar company said it expected to continue business.

Plane to Carry 69 On Bermuda Flight

BALTIMORE, Md., March 29 (AP)—The huge flying boat PA-20 took off at 9:09 a. m. today for Bermuda on the first leg of the largest commercial passenger-carrying flight in history.

The Pan American Airways ship left Baltimore with five passengers and a crew of 14. Approximately 50 more passengers will be picked up in New York for the over-water flight along the route Pan American has been flying with smaller ships.

The PA-20 is a sister ship of the Yankee Clipper, which reached the Azores Monday on an inspection flight over the trans-Atlantic route.

Pan American officials announced the Yankee Clipper might take off tomorrow from Horta, the Azores, for the second leg of the flight to Lisbon.

Fliers go back to school to prepare for Atlantic: Page 2.

Pennsylvania WPA Layoff Threatens Relief Cost Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa.—A lay-off of approximately 50,000 persons of the Works Progress Administration pay rolls in Pennsylvania next month was seen here today as threatening to send unemployment relief costs in this State to a new high by May 1.

E. C. Smith, Jr., Acting State Works Progress Administration administrator, said the reductions were inevitable, since the rolls were overloaded and cuts were necessary.

A survey made by the Administration, Mr. Smith added, reveals that hundreds of projects for which millions of dollars of Federal funds would have been available were never started because sponsoring agencies in Pennsylvania failed to put up auxiliary funds.

President and Hull Stress Unorthodoxy of Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29—The United States Government's strong sympathy for the victims of European political aggression was highlighted significantly here yesterday when President Roosevelt received Fernando de los Rios, Ambassador of the now defunct Spanish Republican Government, at the White House for a friendly discussion.

At the same time the other side of the American foreign policy picture, its hardening attitude of resistance to aggressor powers, was expressed in two other revealing incidents. At the State Department Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said that Mrs. Hugh Wilson, wife of the American Ambassador to Germany, might soon join Mr. Wilson in Washington where he has been since his recall last November.

At the White House, President Roosevelt confirmed previous information that the Navy plans to lay the keels for two 45,000-ton battleships this year.

The fact that both the President of the United States and the Secretary of State received Ambassador de los Rios when the capital of his government had fallen, the government itself has to all practical purposes ceased to function and Britain and France had recognized the Franco regime, emphasized the unorthodoxy of American foreign policy in a world of totalitarian advance.

What concerns the President is whether the United States can do anything to temper the attitude of the victorious insurgents toward their now helpless political opponents. Recognition of the new regime in Spain is a subordinate consideration. If it would contribute to Franco moderation it undoubtedly would be taken immediately. But it might not. No one seems to be quite sure.

The future of the American Embassy in Berlin is not fully clarified. Secretary Hull apparently wishes to leave its status somewhat uncertain. But his admission that Mrs. Wilson may reach Washington shortly to join her husband here tends to confirm private reports from Berlin that the Embassy is actually being closed. Mrs. Wilson is understood to have packed the Wilson furniture and belongings, dismissed the Embassy servants and locked the building.

That Secretary Hull would even touch on the subject in his press conference is a further sign of the deepening rift between Berlin and Washington. While there was some thought of sending Ambassador Wilson back to Berlin previous to March 14, the latest German aggressions have undoubtedly pushed any such move into the unpredictable and very remote future.

With the news of definite commitment by the President to the 45,000-ton battleships some of the details and specifications for these projected new monsters of the high seas became known. Since there is still some uncertainty as to the plan for new and wider locks at Panama the ships will be designed to go through the Canal. Their beam will be 108 feet and length probably about 880 feet, or 130 longer than the length of the six 35,000-ton battleships of the North Carolina Class now under construction.

Other details are either unsettled or being kept secret. Each presumably will carry either 12 16-inch guns in the main battery, or 9 18-inch rifles. If the 16-inch guns were used they might be placed in quadruple turrets, a practice now extensively employed in French warship construction, but still unusual in other navies. The cost will unquestionably be very near if not above $100,000,000 per ship.

Spain's Provincial Capitals Surrender Quickly to Franco

BURGOS, March 29 (AP)—Control of Spain's 52 Provinces was claimed by Nationalist headquarters today—32 months after start of the civil war which split the Nation.

Headquarters of Gen. Francisco Franco's armies formally announced the end of the civil war, declaring that only police operations remained to be carried out.

Organized Republican resistance to the Nationalist conquest collapsed on the heels of yesterday's surrender of Madrid and today's capitulation of Valencia, greatest port of Republican Spain.

Gen. José Miaja, head of the Republicans' last governing body, fled with his staff by airplane to French Algeria.

Albacete was the last of the Republican Provincial capitals to surrender. And at almost the same time radio advices to the headquarters of General Franco told of the surrender of Cartagena, the Republican naval base.

Hunger Franco's Ally

MADRID, March 29 (AP)—Church bells rang today to signal Nationalist Gen. Francisco Franco's bloodless conquest in coastal and inland cities and towns where Republican Spain made its last hopeless stand.

Madrid's hungry inhabitants, after months of near-starvation, rejoice in the peace and food brought them yesterday with the entry of Franco's troops into the metropolis.

The will to fight that sustained Republicans during 32 months of civil strife ended with Madrid's submission.

Madrid started the second day of celebrating heartened by the sight of long lines of social auxiliary trucks loaded with foodstuffs filing into the city. It was hunger as much as anything that brought the besieged capital to its knees.

Rafael Henche, Socialist Mayor of Madrid, was reported arrested. It was understood that he had tried to get an automobile to take him to Valencia but, unsuccessful in that, had stayed here and surrendered.

Madrid's new Nationalist Mayor, Alberto Alcocer, announced that municipal employees would be incorporated in Nationalist officialdom as soon as a "purification" commission had investigated their qualifications.

Embassy Pierced by Shells

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—General Franco's soldiers, pouring into Madrid today, found a shell-pierced American Embassy that has not been occupied officially in two and a half years.

The last American foreign service officer, Eric C. Wendelin, left there in November, 1936.

Future of Spanish industry: Page 4.

This Changing World

Flight of Capital—Argosies of Gold Rushing to American Shores Reflect Fear of Hitler Steamroller—Concealing Funds Out of Reach of Possible Confiscation

By H. B. Elliston

My readers may not know it, but I was once a millionaire. I dabbled in banking, and owned a couple of fair sized financial institutions; operated several cotton and woollen mills; and held title to a dozen or so retail establishments, mainly pawnshops. But my riches did not weigh me down. For my fortune lasted only a week, and, Cinderella-like, I then reverted to my pristine lot as a laborer in the journalistic vineyard, with a modest income in keeping with that status

It all came to pass in China when the country was in the grip of predatory war lords. A new war lord had wrested possession of the metropolitan province from the incumbent. Heads had rolled for a week or so, and the war lord was then looking around for revenues. Taxation in those days was a cumbersome method of raising money compared with confiscation. And so this particular worthy sought out the wealthiest Chinese businessmen, and made them contribute to his private coffers. One of them, a man who has since risen high in Nationalist China, happened to be a friend of mine. Knowing that foreigners were untouchables by treaty right, he asked me temporarily to take over his holdings, and I agreed. The entire transaction was done formally. And so the war lord passed by my friend's property when he got around to it.

* * *

At the time I made a mental note that such a state of things was too Oriental, too mediaeval, ever to occur in the West. Alas! I was wrong, and my wrongness springs to the eyes, as the French say, when I consider the tumultuous gold question.

I have just been inquiring in Wall Street about the argosies of gold which are washing on to American shores. No galleon that ever sailed out of the Spanish main carried so much metal as the passenger steamships. The Manhattan, which docks in New York tomorrow, has the greatest consignment in its holds on record. The gold is, of course, capital seeking safety.

No better index to the cosmic fears in Europe is available than in the tale of foreigners seeking to get and keep their capital in New York. Swiss and Dutch, judging from my inquiries, are particularly fearstruck. For most of the stories are of Swiss and Dutch forehandedly evading the collector who usually brings up the rear in any Hitler descent. Some are merely renting safe deposit boxes in Wall Street. With their funds they buy dollar drafts, have them exchanged at a New York bank for American currency, and then stuff the bills in the safe deposit vault. Foreigners, incidentally, are showing Americans how trustworthy is the American dollar.

But getting money out of Hitler's reach is no assurance of safety. If the title remains with the foreigner, then, when a Hitler agent came around, he could easily make the foreigner sign over his title. And the banks would have to admit the proxy to their safe deposit vaults. Accordingly there has been a premium in the art of setting up concealed balances. The object is to put title as well as sanctuary out of Hitler's reach.

* * *

The Czechs, I think, have shown the way in concealment of balances. Officially there is a total of only a million dollars held in the United States on Czech account. But, according to bank opinion, hidden accounts would add considerably to the total. The Czechs, it is true, knew what was coming, and some months ago I'd heard rumors that they had been keeping and lacquering their funds in non-Czech accounts in New York ever since last September. Now the reports are out in the open of Swiss and Dutch activity of the same sort.

Not all those who wish to put their money in America know trustworthy Americans in whose name to keep it safe from plundering. And so the Wall Street bankers are being subjected to peculiar requests. They are being asked to set up trust funds with the stipulation that, if clients' countries are invaded, the trust will not be handed over to anybody but the rightful owner. Some of the requests are so complicated and lend themselves to such concealment that the bankers have been compelled to turn down the business.

It was as I heard of these experiences that my mind turned back to my experience, and I thought: It has happened here! Something that I had imagined too dark-age ever to occur in twentieth-century Europe.

Britain Hints Military Pledge To Help Poland and Rumania

(Continued from Page 1)

vice to Poland to "respect German rights and honor" and to remember its geographical position, and continue its collaboration with Germany.

This was followed by a visit of the German Ambassador, Hans von Moltke, to Mr. Beck in which the Polish Foreign Minister was said to have received assurances that Germany has no "demands" to make on Poland. Nevertheless, there was no relaxing of defense preparations and the Government announced that it expected heavy oversubscription of its new defense loan of 1,200,000,000 zlotys (about $225,600,000).

The sense of a common danger has also brought a new friendliness between the Poles and Lithuanians. The Poles especially comment on the fact that Lithuania, like Poland is now practically under military control. This is taken to mean that the two countries can co-operate freely for defensive purposes despite the fact that Lithuanian neutrality is pledged in a treaty signed with Germany last week and is also affirmed in the Lithuanian Legal Code. It is felt that this obligation will not be interpreted as meaning that the country will not defend itself.

Latvia and Estonia are stated to be taking a similar attitude to Lithuania.

Period of Calm Expected

Though the situation is extremely delicate, feeling in informed circles is that no immediate intensification of the crisis is likely, despite reports of German troop movements toward Poland which, however, are not credited in Warsaw. Field Marshal Hermann Göring is back on his interrupted vacation in Italy. Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels is in Budapest on his way to the Balkans. Herr Hitler is on vacation in Berchtesgaden.

More important, however, than the dispersal of these three keymen is a growing sense of unity in the countries threatened. Decree laws in France are stated to be arousing no appreciable opposition, and observers say that even the clericals and anti-Clericals are burying old suspicions.

In England the Government, besides its efforts to build a system of collective security, has also taken steps to speed up its rearmament program and to increase the size of its territorial army. Prime Minister Chamberlain told the Commons March 29 that the strength of the territorial field army would be doubled, giving it a total of 340,000 men.

The Prime Minister in reply to a question told the Commons that compulsory national service in Britain was discussed with French officials during President LeBrun's recent state visit, but added, "I cannot divulge what took place at a private conversation."

Diplomatic circles said the Prime Minister in those conversations indicated he personally favored some form of conscription but had to consider serious domestic obstacles, such as the attitude of trade unions.

Premier for Voluntary Service

The Prime Minister indicated, however, that the Government would not introduce conscription to bring the territorial army—corresponding to the United States National Guard—up to the 340,000 figure.

Announcing this new move to prepare Britain for a leading role in efforts to unite nations against expansion of the dictatorships, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"We believe we can demonstrate the possibilities of voluntary service to meet all our needs."

Queen Elizabeth, on one of her rare visits to the House of Commons—from which her husband is barred—heard the announcement from the Speaker's Gallery.

Symptomatic of the general attitude is the tabling of a resolution signed by a number of Government supporters who for the first time have come out into the open as a group urging a "national effort to meet present dangers."

Hitherto content to call for a National Government in speeches only, the Eden-Churchill group has now demanded a formal vote on a motion which proposes that a "National Government should be formed on the widest possible basis" with full powers over the Nation's industry, wealth, and man power, in order to permit the "vigorous prosecution" of Britain's foreign policy.

The signers of the motion included Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, who resigned from the post of First Lord of the Admiralty shortly following Mr. Eden's protest resignation from the Foreign Secretaryship. But the signatures did not go beyond that Conservative group which is in definite opposition to the Government. It included neither Liberal nor Labor members.

Yet Time, Eden Says, To Make Plain That Force Does Not Pay

LONDON, March 29 (AP)—Mr. Anthony Eden in a radiocast today to Australia, declared that peace-loving nations could "yet make it plain to those who worship force that aggression does not pay."

The man who resigned the foreign secretaryship more than a year ago in disagreement with Prime Minister Chamberlain's appeasement policy said the democracies "are faced with the racketeering of power politics" and must reorganize their national life.

Fliers Do Their Sums in Millions of Miles

Courtesy Imperial Airways

Squadron Leader Teaches Ocean Pilots
Lower—A First Officer uses a "bubble" sextant to help plot his position when all the landmarks have disappeared from his view.

Fliers Go Back to School To Prepare for the Atlantic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, England—In an upper room in an office building overlooking the docks at Southampton a group of highly trained men are sitting at school desks doing lessons again—they are learning to fly the Atlantic.

They are preparing for special Air Ministry examinations qualifying them for long-range over-ocean flying.

They are already fully experienced pilots; some are Captains, some First Officers. They have been flying Imperial landplanes and flying boats over thousands of miles of Imperial Airways' Empire routes for the past two years. Now they are going to undertake a new enterprise—the navigation of aircraft over long stretches of water where they will have none of the familiar landmarks of the Empire routes with which to check their bearings, and where the nearest radio station will be anywhere from 100 to 1,000 miles away.

This calls for special instruments, a special technique, special qualifications, and a special certificate. Air Ministry regulations provide that a pilot flying a commercial craft over a stretch of water which takes him 600 miles or more away from land shall be not only a first-class pilot, but a first-class air navigator as well.

The ordinary mariner's sextant is of little use to a navigator traveling at 200 m. p. h. in a limitless void 5,000 feet above an invisible sea. But thanks to his special sextant and radio equipment, the navigator can enable a man sitting in an Imperial Airways' office 2,000 miles away to plot the position of the aircraft on a chart with an uncanny degree of accuracy.

In the now familiar airman's sextant the visible world is represented by a bubble, the exact center of which gives him his horizon. By adjusting his reflectors the flier projects the image of a star into the exact center of the bubble, and from this he determines his distances, his angles, and his position. For this reason the instrument is known officially as the "bubble" sextant. With it the air navigator places, as it were, a spirit level on the world and manufactures a horizon of his own.

To carry out the intricate calculations which enable the pilot to look at a point of light 1,000,000 miles away and find out from it exactly where he is in relation to the earth one mile below, highly specialized training is required. He must be a master mathematician and know all about spherical trigonometry. He must be familiar with the habits of heavenly bodies and know the stars by name. Galileo and Einstein are his teachers, the universe his school.

Weather Charting Learned

The man responsible for this training is Squadron Leader G. E. Godsave, chief instructor and manager of training schools for Imperial Airways, Chief instructor at Stonehenge in 1918, at the first air navigation school ever established in the British Isles, Squadron Leader Godsave has been engaged continuously in this work for the last 20 years.

Meteorology, with special reference to weather conditions over the North Atlantic and the Tasman Sea, is included as part of the curriculum. The student learns how to prepare weather charts and how to determine from them what conditions he is likely to encounter along his route.

The flier's charts will show him what storms are brewing over the ocean and in what direction they are moving, and his expert knowledge will enable him to decide whether it would be better to fly to the north or south of them or to the east or west.

The four long-range flying boats—Cabot, Clyde, Connemara, and Caribou—which are to be employed for the Atlantic service this summer, are equipped with three unusual devices, and these all call for additional specialized mechanical training.

The power plant, for instance, of the Cabot and its sister ships, consists of four Perseus sleeve-valve engines, and they are radically different from the poppet-valve engines used on the Empire flying boats. The officers, therefore, spend some time at the Technical School at Croydon and at the Bristol engineering works taking a special course in the construction and functioning of this type of engine.

Refueling in Mid-Air

Another innovation is equipment for refueling in mid-air. Training in this method of increasing the range of aircraft by supplying them with extra petrol from a tanker plane after they have left the water is being undertaken by Capt. A. S. Wilcockson, Manager of Imperial Airways' Atlantic Division.

This belongs to the third part of the course of instruction, when the pilot is obtaining practical experience aboard the flying boat.

This brings him into contact with the third unusual feature in the Cabot and its sister ships—the retractable transparent dome invented by Squadron Leader Godsave to give the air navigator an unobstructed view of the heavens.

In aircraft not provided with an observation dome the navigator's field of vision is, of course, obstructed by the roof of the aircraft.

Danes Expel Nazi Billposters

COPENHAGEN, March 29 (AP)—The Danish Ministry of Justice last night ordered the expulsion of three Nazi youths accused of clandestinely posting propaganda bills in Tonder, Northern Schleswig city gained from Germany in a 1920 plebiscite.

The youths were said to have come with 150 pupils of the "Führerschule" for training Nazi propagandists to campaign for the German minority in current Danish elections.

Police had said today the group would be permitted to stay in Denmark on good behaviour, but could take no part in electioneering.

Pro-German placards were found in Hadersley, Schleswig, in addition to Tonder. They were plastered on headquarters of the Danish nationalist movement and offices of the Danish newspaper Modersmaalet.

Premier Thovald Stauning, who a week ago branded as traitors any Danes that might join in a Danish Nazi appeal to Adolf Hitler, said he trusted the Reichsführer's declaration that Germany "has no more territorial plans in Europe."

The Premier spoke at the former German town of Aabenraa, denying recognition to "theories of frontier moving which are heard here now and again."

Northern Schleswig, with a population of 164,000 and an area of 1,538 square miles, renounced Germany for Denmark in a plebiscite conducted under the Versailles Treaty 19 years ago. Southern Schleswig voted to remain German.

Dr. Herman Schneider

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—Dr. Herman Schneider, who passed on March 28, was founder of the co-operative system of education in the United States and former President of the University of Cincinnati.

Dr. Schneider was made President of the University Feb. 1, 1929, upon the retirement of Dr. Frederick Hicks, and served until 1932 when he was succeeded by Dr. Raymond Walters. Since then, he had been Dean of the College of Engineering.

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Reich's Control of Churches To Cover Choice of Pastors

BERLIN, March 29 (AP)—National Socialization of the Evangelical (German Protestant) Church was advanced another decisive step today on the orders of Friedrich Werner, President of the Supreme Church Council.

It was ordered that any church member has the right to choose some pastor other than the regular pastor for performance of "the individual duties of his office, for religious instruction, or even for his entire churchly ministration."

The regular pastor must in such case turn over the use of the church and its appurtenances to a pastor chosen by the parishioner.

The orders further provided that members of the congregation who find their conception of religion deviates from that of the regularly ordained pastor may demand that a minister whose views correspond to theirs be appointed at least as assistant pastor.

There are church members in each parish who wish the congregation to conform to National Socialism. Wherever these have been in a minority, however, their efforts so far have proved to no avail.

Redistricting of Parishes

The orders also provide that a pastor may be removed from his church against his will if it seems desirable to redistrict parishes or "if he can no longer conduct his office within his congregation in an advantageous manner or if the preservation of order in his congregation so demands."

Many members of the Confessional Synod, which is part of the German Evangelical Church but which has stood for independence of the Church from the State, fear this order is another opening wedge for National Socialist control even in their parishes.

Bringing in a pastor from the outside necessarily brings about a cleavage within the congregation, Confessional members say.

From that they fear it is but a short step to proving that order no longer can be preserved within the parish whereupon the Supreme Church Council could interfere and remove the regular pastor.

While on the face of things it appears that Confessional members, if in a minority, similarly could demand the services of a pastor to their liking, yet one important proviso in the orders renders such a hope illusory.

This says that a demand must not be complied with "if the fear seems well founded that special services or ministrations may violate decrees of the State or of the Church Government."

Synod Regarded as Affront

The very existence of the Confessional Synod is regarded by National Socialists as an affront to the State. The Synod's militant leader, the Rev. Martin Niemöller, has been in a concentration camp for more than a year.

The Evangelical Church was the State Church under the Hohenzollerns. It comprises a great majority of the Lutheran Reform and United Churches, the latter being those in which Lutherans and Reformers are accepted indiscriminately.

It does not include such independent bodies as the so-called Free Churches, meaning Lutheran Churches independent of the State financially, nor does it include Baptists, Methodists, or other minor German religious bodies.

The question of who really is in control still is not definitive. On one hand there is the Reichsbishop appointed by Reichsführer Hitler—the Rev. Ludwig Müller. He has had to yield powers and functions, however, to Dr. Hans Kerrl, Minister of Church Affairs.

Dr. Kerrl in turn has delegated many of his powers to Herr Werner, who, however, is not recognized by the Confessionals. (Herr Werner's official title is "National Socialist Commissioner for the Presidency of the German Evangelical Supreme Council.")

Dr. Kerrl and Herr Werner claim power to intervene on behalf of the State only when questions of a non-spiritual organization are involved. But, the Confessionals claim such interference is a violation of spiritual liberty.

English Quilting Kept Up in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBORO, N. C.—It's "an old Southern custom"—quilting—and it has not been abandoned. There's no better place for swapping news, either, than around the quilting frame, for this particular art is one that usually is carried on co-operatively. "'Twas from Aunt Dinah's quilting party" that "Nellie" was seen home.

To prove that the days of quilting are not entirely in the past, a group of Chatham County, N. C., women have been demonstrating their ability to reproduce some of the patterns brought from England that have adorned Southern beds for generations, and that are still reproduced with accuracy. Especially is this true in the Appalachian Mountains, where many of the old English sayings have been preserved; and while Chatham County is not in the mountains, strictly speaking, some of the highest hills east of the Blue Ridge are found here.

Kentucky's Motorcar Tax

Kentucky collected an average of $37.36 in taxes for every automobile or truck owned within its borders in 1938.

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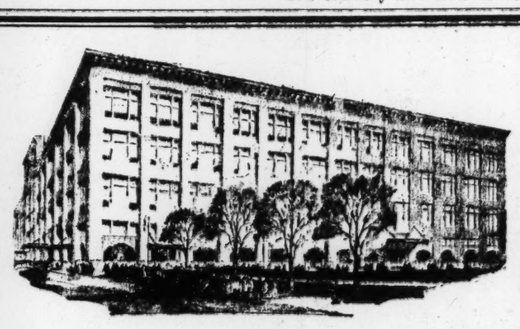
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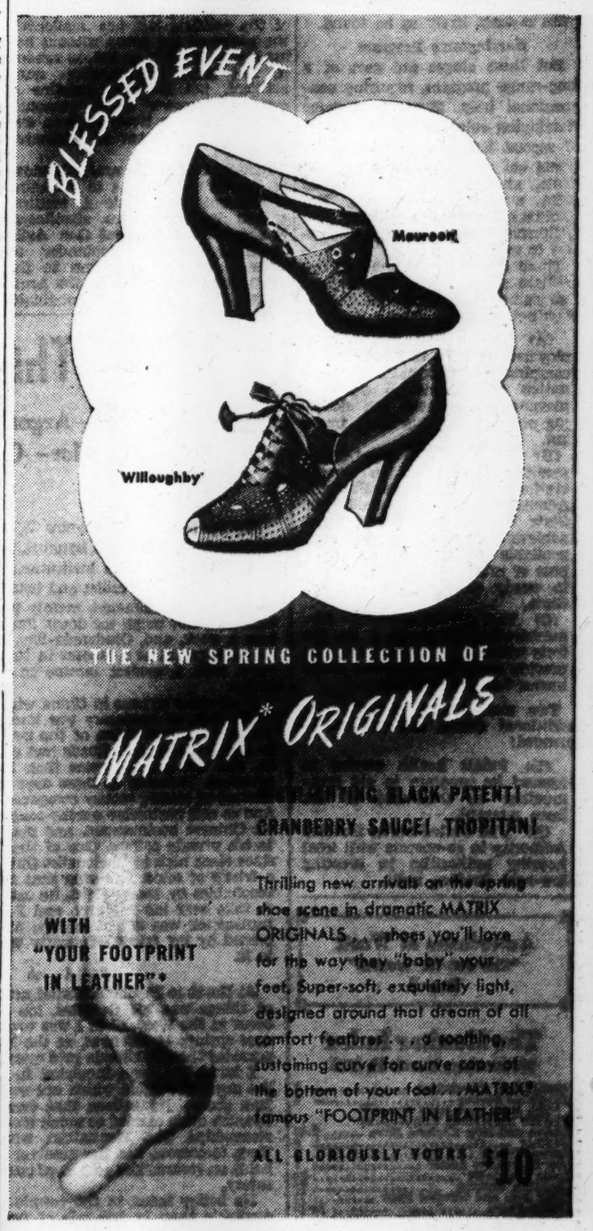
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Washington Sideglances

A President can't always sit on his own front porch—Mixed metaphor and sad cows—Fewer words as a step toward peace—A word of praise for an army of unpaid and unsung public servants.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Penalty of Being President: It was one of these first balmy sort of days that Calvin Coolidge pulled out a chair to sit on the White House portico. Hardly had he seated himself when a Secret Service man shooed him inside. Presidents may sit on the south portico overlooking the ellipse and Washington Monument, but not where they can see the street cars and traffic go by.

In Bossy's Behalf: Cows are having their day in the House—at least as far as talk goes. Representative Stephen Bolles (R) of Wisconsin, for 19 years editor of the Janesville Daily Gazette, has found out what makes them have such sad eyes and droopy tails. It's the low price the dairy farmer gets for his milk, he says.

The week's prize for mixed metaphors goes to Representative Fred L. Crawford (R) of Michigan, who asked the House, "Is it not true that Mayor La Guardia has taken the bull by the horns and set up milk stations where people can buy milk at six cents a quart?"

Power of Words: Words are one of the most neglected instruments of peace, Dr. Arthur Hummel, Chief of the Division of Orientalia at the Library of Congress, believes. If language were more simple, he says, then relations between people and nations would be more simple.

He advances the theory that much of the trouble in the world today comes from the use of words that stir emotion instead of stating facts. Limited vocabularies of—say 850 select words—that is Dr. Hummel's panacea for the world's present plight.

Amaryllis: If your husband is Secretary of Agriculture you have the honor of inviting officialdom and its friends to two flower-show previews a year—in the fall the Department specializes in chrysanthemums, in the spring in amaryllis.

No Cabinet wife has ever made a prettier picture than Mrs. Henry Wallace as she stood before 1,200 gaudy amaryllis ranging through all shades of pink, red and orange, all the progeny of a dozen plants brought from England in 1909.

Unsung: With all the great rush to get on the Government payroll, sight should not be lost of a vast body of public servants who get no pay for their work. Included are approximately 300,000 farmers who act as crop reporters, 15,000 bird banders, 5,000 weather observers and 20,000 members of Farm Debt Adjustment Committees.

Zoo Aid: A good portion of the 45,000 persons who visited the Washington Zoo on the Capital's first warm Sunday tried to get a certain myna there to say, "what about the appropriation?" but the bird usually saves that significant question in his limited vocabulary for Congressmen when they are brought around by Dr. William M. Mann, Zoo Chief.

As a matter of fact, the myna bird hasn't had much real use for his question since WPA grants have made it possible to rehouse many of the Zoo's inmates.

Pro Forma: When a Congressman says, "I move to strike out the last word," usually he is just making a pro forma amendment so the Parliamentarian will let him address the house. So Representative George H. Bender (R) of Ohio, had to explain he really meant it when he moved to strike out the last word in "line 25, page 53" of the agriculture appropriation bill. The last word was $395,000—to be appropriated for Japanese beetle control. It stayed, despite the sincerity of Mr. Bender's protest.

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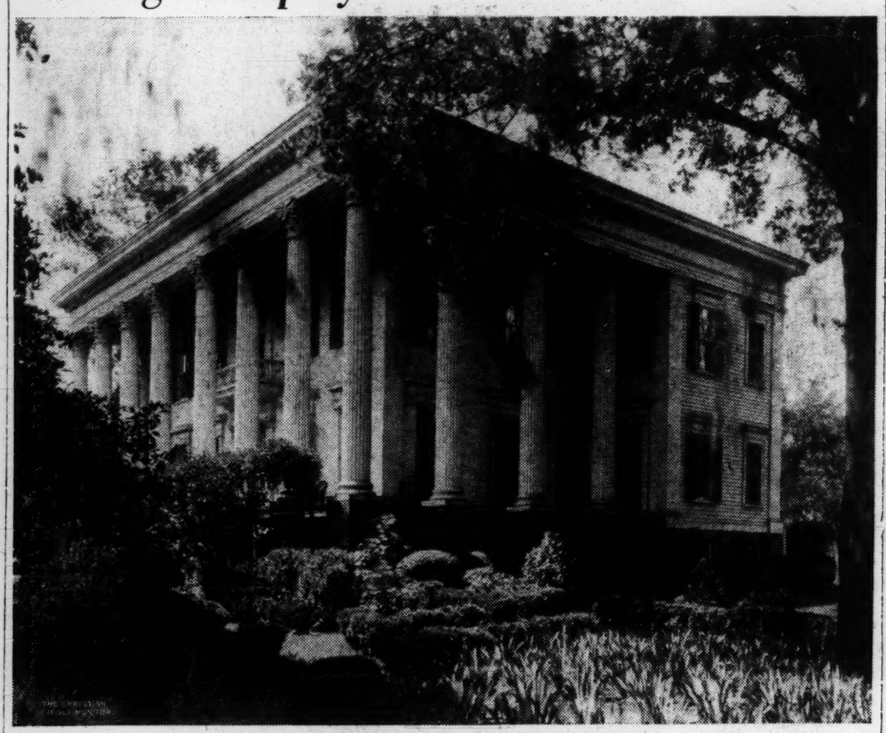
Georgia Displays Its Homes and Gardens



Typical Southern Home of Early Nineteenth Century

Home of Mrs. W. F. Bradshaw, Athens, Ga., in third annual pilgrimage to Georgia homes and gardens.

Magnificent Bloom Enticing Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Visitors from the entire United States are in Georgia this week to enjoy the third annual pilgrimage to Georgia homes and gardens, which began under Georgia Garden Club auspices on March 22 in Thomasville and concludes in Atlanta on April 3.

Over 100 of the finest private homes and gardens are open to the visitors. At Thomasville, "City of roses," magnificent winter estates, including Payne Whitney's "Greenwood," a fine example of Greek revival architecture with both formal and old-fashioned gardens, are open.

Historic Savannah welcomes the pilgrimage in a blaze of color made by thousands of azaleas throughout the parks and squares. A number of beautiful waterfront gardens, among them Wormsloe Plantation, world famous for its magnificent oaks, camellias, and azaleas, as well as delightful Savannah homes with their walled gardens, are a rare treat.

The pilgrimage continues in Augusta, where are many of the oldest gardens, one dating from 1784. Milledgeville's many ante-bellum homes and the historic buildings of this early Capital of Georgia are open. An old coach filled with pretty girls dressed in ante-bellum costumes adds "atmosphere." Ante-bellum homes and gardens are seen at Macon and Columbus. At Porterfield, near Macon, is one of the largest rose gardens in the United States. From it the tour leads to "Hills and Dales," at LaGrange. Incorporated in this estate are the old Ferrell gardens. The boxwood gardens, planted in 1833, show the piety and devotion of Mrs. Ferrell, for they are planted in the form of mottoes, and in a complete church garden with organ, harp, benches, choir stalls, and the like, all in boxwood. A particularly fine arboretum is also found at "Hills and Dales." Following the Lakeshore estate of William Banks, near Newnan, the tour goes to the classic City of Athens.

Here the true atmosphere of the old South has been remarkably preserved. This university City contains some of the finest examples of Greek architecture.

In the glory of dogwood in full bloom, the pink and the white making a fairyland of the City, Atlanta welcomes the pilgrimage for three days. Fifteen of the finest homes and gardens are open. Where in older Georgia cities ante-bellum and colonial homes are shown, in Atlanta an opportunity is afforded to see some fine examples of modern architecture. One old mansion, however, Mimosa Hall, which was built at Roswell, near Atlanta, in 1838, is open, and at Roswell also is the Presbyterian church, celebrating its hundredth year this year.

Graduate Job-Seeker Advised To Enter Developing Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—He studied chemistry in college and took his graduate work in library service. Queer combination, his classmates thought. But when he got 40 offers of jobs in reply to 200 letters of application, they realized that he knew what he was doing. His experience is reported by Science Research Associates, a non-profit agency here supplying information to job-seekers; and his success is explained by his having prepared himself for a position in industry for which the demand is large.

Corporations are establishing libraries in their offices under the direction of trained librarians; and a survey reveals that in 1938 some universities received more requests for librarians in this field than they could fill. The graduate who landed offers of 40 jobs applied directly to chemical firms, proposing to establish libraries for them.

Finding vocational fields that are not over-crowded is one of the purposes of the Associates. Their latest study points to the ceramic industry, which has recovered more rapidly than the average, according to Vocational Trends, their monthly publication.

"Many plants today have engineers with no college training," the magazine reports. "Although 18 colleges teach ceramic engineering, they cannot turn out specialists fast enough. Except in 1932 and 1933, practically every ceramic engineering student has been employed soon after graduation."

A man doesn't have to go in for artistic pottery to be a good ceramic engineer; for the industry makes building bricks, sewer tiles, telescope lenses, abrasives, and porcelains.

Of All Things . . . !

Progress in Reverse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Motorists heading toward Jacksonville on the Gainesville Road can see the new overpass at Maxville in the distance but must swerve to the left when they get to it.

Beyond this $80,000 railroad pass the proposed new highway is graded but not paved. Grading and drainage were completed at a cost of $200,000.

Today, however, pine trees have grown on the right-of-way since the State Road Department abandoned work on the proposed highway several years ago. Some trees are large enough to climb, and what once looked like a superhighway is now similar to a reforestation project.

Wool for a Queen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Ida.—Idaho wool growers were delighted when a telegram to M. C. Claar, Secretary of the Idaho Wool Growers Association, recently announced that Queen Elizabeth had accepted an offer of American wool for her woolen dresses to be used on her American trip in May.

This wool will consist of a few handfuls gathered from the finest of each wool-producing State now on the eastern markets, F. R. Marshall, National Secretary, said.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will wear garments of wool from the British Empire as a gesture of friendly co-operation.

Newfoundland Stays Left

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland (CP)—Newfoundland automobile drivers will continue to follow British custom and drive on the left side of the road.

A month ago the commission of Government gave notice of its intention to change the rule of the road and have drivers use the right side. They invited public comment, but the Government now announces there was not sufficient expression of public opinion to justify a change in the law.

Extra—Here Doggie

KINSTON, N. C. (AP)—"Extra! Extra! Extra!"

Residents of West Kinston, hearing these cries at an early hour, figured—well, maybe a war had broken out, or something. They rushed out to buy a newspaper, but could find no newsboys. Then they called the newspapers and learned there was no extra.

The mystery was solved by a neighborhood grocer. A boy had lost his dog which answers to the name of Extra.

The boy had been walking up and down the streets calling his pet.

Woolless Wool?

WASHINGTON (AP)—The latest wrinkle in men's clothing is a "wool" suit containing 40 per cent rayon.

Miss Ruth O'Brien of the Bureau of Home Economics described the new suiting to a House Appropriations Subcommittee.

She said the mixture of synthetics with the wool could not be distinguished by sight or touch.

Durability, warmth and other properties of the material have not been determined. One company is making the suiting commercially and the Bureau is testing one of its own mixtures in knickers worn by children who are wards of the Government, she said.

Fire! Call the Snowplow!

HANCOCK, Mich. (AP)—It was a snowplow—not the fire department—that they called when the roof of Harry Thomas' house caught on fire.

The rotary plow was widening county roads near the rural dwelling. It was driven into a snowbank beside the house and it revolving blades tossed snow onto the smoldering shingles, extinguishing the fire.

Government Starts Suit Against Eastern Air Lines

NEW YORK (AP)—The Government began suit March 27 to enjoin Eastern Air Lines, Inc., from interfering with, influencing or coercing its mechanical or stockroom employees in any way with respect to their selection of representatives for collective bargaining.

The complaint filed against the airline said that in 1936 an organization known as the Air Line Mechanics Association was formed and that in August, 1937, a large number of Eastern Air Employees joined it.

Thereafter, the complaint charged, the line began a course of conduct designed to "unlawfully interfere with the organization of their employees." The line, according to the complaint, organized the "Eastern Air Lines Employees Association," contributed financial support to it and brought pressure to induce its employees to favor this organization over the other. The air line mechanics thereupon complained to the national mediation board.

Engine Failure Caused Air Crash, Hardin Says

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP)—Tom Hardin, vice-president of the Civil Aeronautics Authority Safety Board, says that a Braniff Airways transport plane crash which killed eight persons here Sunday was "undoubtedly" caused by a "structural failure" in the left engine.

Mr. Hardin, who flew from Washington to investigate the crash, said at a press conference it had been definitely established that the No. 6 cylinder in the engine blew off, and threw the ship out of control.

The investigator said he was "reasonably sure" the eight victims were killed by fire which broke out in the 14-passenger plane shortly after it struck the ground and not by the actual crash.

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Spiritual Growth a Challenge to Women

By Mrs. George B. Simmons
Noted Writer on Rural Subjects
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Americans at Work
The ninth of 12 articles on "The Job for Women" in a three-part series of 36 articles

Today's greatest challenge to womanhood is that we grow spiritually, and that we express a fuller understanding of spiritual values in our personal lives, in our homes, in our relationships with others, in our communities, and in our participation in all that affects others as well as ourselves.

I have met many people during the past several years. I have listened to some of them talk of their problems. Underlying all that troubles them seems to be the longing to believe that ultimate good is possible, to be certain that there are spiritual values mightier than anything else. Persons who speak sincerely say that they would like to know that there is a sense of true security to be had from faith. They want reassurance that faith can remove the mountains of worry and care and disharmony that shut off the farther horizons of their lives.

Yet faith itself cannot come by means of human reason or human purpose or even human longing. It is the gift of God, and we must receive it, before we can give it.

What to Do

But what can we do, to be able to accept what we need so sorely? First, recognize and admit its one Source. Second, yield ourselves to the only Power to which any one human can yield oneself completely without apology or shame. Third, understand that most of us must begin in the Primer class, as it were, to study what we need to learn. For now as much as when the words were written long ago, we must "grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

When I was a little child, a thoughtless young aunt frightened me very badly. She told me there was a bogey-man in the dark who would get me. I was about three years old when this was done to me, and years passed before I could conquer fully, my fear of darkness. Every time I would be sent into a dark room, I expected some evil thing to seize me.

But I came of a devout family. Morning and evening my father read from the Bible, and we all knelt while he prayed. I was taught by example and precept that we ought always to pray. So I remember that I was not very old before I would pray God to go with me into the darkness, and after a while I knew myself to be safe, because He was with me. In the darkness of many an adult problem, the realization that I can take God with me has been my safeguard. And this is an understanding we can all share with uttermost safety.

Few Read It Enough

We have the Bible in almost every home, but few of us read it enough. We have its own direction—"Be still, and know that I am God," and we learn that God is Spirit, and Spirit is God. Then what can we expect from a better understanding of spiritual values? Knowing that most of us crave explanation, we find it in Paul's letter to the Galatians, and probably it has never been said more plainly—"the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance: against such there is no law."

How much we need to take time for being still, for letting the thoughts of God flow through us! There was an afternoon at the Drake Hotel in Chicago when Zona Gale and I sat talking of writing, and I shall not forget how after a time, she looked at me with shining eyes illuminating her gentle face, and said:

"I can do nothing of myself. I am only a channel for God to use, to put through what He wants. All that I can do is to keep the channel clean!"

It was significant that soon after the World War, a great diplomat said that the only force that could save civilization was a revival of religion. Only recently a woman of Central Europe has written that there must be emphasis put upon ideals, and education about them, if we are to save any personal freedom. Here, in our nation, millions of women want to have and to hold to the best in ideals. We want to be good women, good wives and mothers, good neighbors, and intelligent citizens.

Accent the Right Things

But we must accent the right things in our lives. And all else that we may undertake will be worthwhile only as we ourselves are worthwhile. Daniel Webster said—"Whatever makes men good Christians, makes them good citizens."

The only true safeguard of Democracy is in spiritual strength in individuals, in the emphasizing in our lives of those qualities against which there is no law, as Paul pointed out. Progress in our world; the kind of progress that is in harmony with the best ideals we can ever have, must come from our hearts. It cannot be brought about by proclamation, by legislation, by edicts of dictators.

This is the challenge of our times, that are, as all times must be, in God's hands. This is the task of womanhood today. As we accept the challenge given us, as we let the Spirit of God motivate us, as others are able to gather the fruit of the Spirit from our daily lives, so shall we be able to make our best contribution to the epoch that now is our own. Our faith can prevail. Our confusion can cease. Our direction will then be plain and clearly seen.

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Future in Spain Linked to Italy and Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Like a surrealist-patterned carpet two smoky patches intrude onto the even green of the Spanish map. One smudges across the area of Catalonia; the other straggles out from its blackness over the Basque country to Oviedo and Asturias. For the rest it would appear the cartographer had been a trifle careless in leaving an isolated blot here and there in Estremadura, as though he had been unable to get his brush over the Portuguese frontier before it dripped.

Industrialism in Spain is thus distributed, and, its re-stabilization under conditions of peace is one of the major problems facing Gen. Francisco Franco.

Industrial Intervention

One of its first aspects is foreign dominance which has long contrived to play a part in the strangulation of Spanish industry. Its tenacles floated out into political currents, and one Continental company, controlling, for example, 80 per cent of Catalonia's hydro-electric power for the textile mills, kept its unofficial representatives in the Cortes to lobby against the cheaper cooperative electric plants at Sabadel.

Almost everywhere the Spanish people complained of parasitic commercial invaders. And today's evidence puts beyond doubt that industrial interventions has followed the foreign legionaries' flag.

Thus the role which Germany and Italy will play in the industrial development of Spain under the Franco regime will become a major consideration. It is too early to perceive the answer to the extent of this penetration, for it can only be revealed as the concessions, which the Franco regime must pay for German and Italian military aid, become apparent.

Meanwhile the essential domestic problem facing the new Government is the appeasement of the decade-old feud between industry and agrarianism.

How Industry Is Divided

Of all Spanish industrial production, Catalonia, with its textiles, accounts for 87.5 per cent; the concentration of nearly all the rest is found in the steel and shipyards of Bilbao, the mines of Rio Tinto and Peñarroya, and the Asturias coalmines. Rio Tinto copper, the best in Europe; Almaden mercury, the world's largest supply; Oviedo iron, Peñarroya lead, tin, tungsten, silver, molybdenum, salt, potash, phosphates, pyrites, graphite, zinc, and manganese—these form an imposing testimony to the riches of this relatively small area of the country.

And yet through the inability of pre-civil war politicians and economists to jig-saw agrarian and industrial gambits, many of these potentialities have stagnated into periodic latency and general impoverishment. Their trend previous to the outbreak of war lights many lee-shores for the wary navigator of the future to avoid.

The 1934 crisis serves to illuminate the incompatible grooves agrarianism and industry had gouged for themselves. In the previous year, the Second Republic, to force down prices, had reversed Primo de Rivera's prohibition of Argentine meat; on this policy the Government broke, and the agrarians, resurrecting the import ban, forced the Argentines to reprisals with an embargo on Spanish produce. By this counter-attack, Catalan textiles lost more than 10,000,000 pesetas. And the battle went on. The Basques, wanting Welsh coal, the Catalans Indian cotton, watched Madrid armoring the Castilians with provocative tariffs in the latter's campaign for world markets against Canadian wheat and Australian meat; British retaliation strengthened the volume of the Spanish Industrial regions' cry for autonomy. It had become a familiar sequence that if Catalan industry won, agricutural wages fell; an agrarian victory meant unemployment in the factories.

While these problems still have to be reconciled, Spain faces the problem of recovering its share in the world's markets— a commerce practically brought to a standstill by the civil war. Here the impetus of German and Italian exploitation may well push the Spanish economy into new areas, while proportionately increasing the important effort to increase the market for Spanish products in South America.

Gym to Be Moved For Evanston Tech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

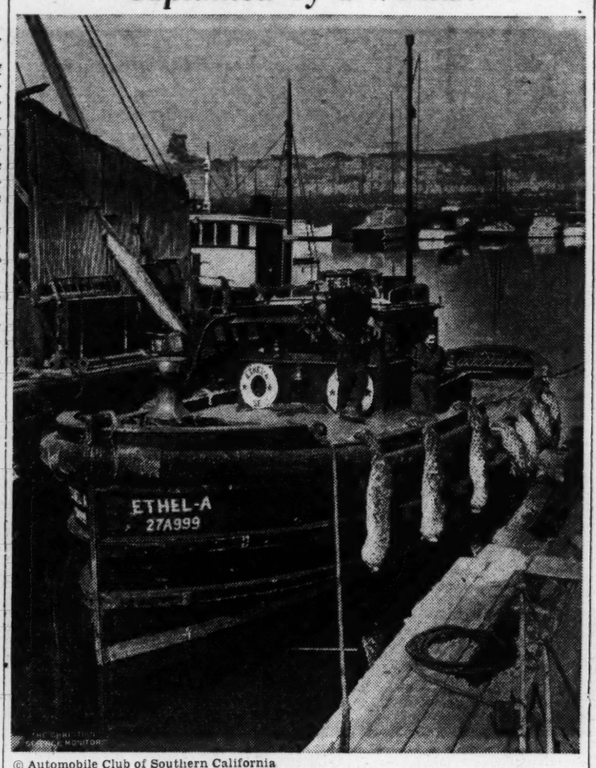
EVANSTON, Ill. — Establishment of the Institute of Technology at Northwestern University with the $6,735,000 just donated by the Walter P. Murphy Foundation, is going to require, even before the plans are drawn, some of the skill of that profession which the new school is to serve. For the 300-foot-long Patten gymnasium stands on the grounds where the new structures are to be put up—and it must be moved.

Not only is it to be moved, but it's going to be pushed across the street, turned a quarter of the way around, and rolled along more than a block north to its new location.

The building, which is altogether 302 feet long by 132 feet wide, and which includes besides a large gym and basketball floor, a good-sized swimming pool, will be cut in three sections, and one moved at a time. Gigantic jacks will lift the sections onto special steel frames which will then be inched along on steel tracks. All that will be left behind will be the swimming pool, but most of the tile from this will be salvaged for a new one.

Work on the moving will begin May 1.

Captained by a Woman



© Automobile Club of Southern California

Boat for Heavy Towing

Owned by C. F. Anderson of San Pedro, Calif., and operated by him (in charge of engine) and by his wife, Dorothy Anderson (in charge of wheel)

Couple Stem Rough Seas in Trade And Skim Smooth Roads at Leisure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—One of the smallest and perhaps best-known towboats on the Pacific Coast is Ethel-A, registered here, and the captain is a woman, Dorothy Anderson, whose master's license hangs in the pilot house. Her husband, C. F. Anderson, similarly licensed, serves as engineer of the powerful 45-foot craft. They make snug quarters aboard do for home. Ashore, they have an automobile for recreation, as members of the Automobile Club of Southern California.

Engineer Anderson, born in Hamburg, is a veteran of the oceans, and a friend says he swam before he could walk. He has owned the Ethel-A, former naval tug rebuilt by him, for 17 years. Until her marriage, 11 years ago, Mrs. Anderson, a native of San Francisco, spent little time on the water. She has since learned what only one woman in a million knows of seamanship, especially in handling the tug. A captain who loves rather than hates the sea, she dares all weather in a hazardous calling.

The staunch craft is powered with a 4½-ton diesel engine and easily tows a huge barge with a 1,000-ton load of rock. It goes far out in salvage and rescue work, it has aided many ships, and it helped salvage part of the Harvard's cargo when that Los Angeles Steamship Company vessel met with disaster off Point Arguello. Other tasks performed by Ethel-A have been the towing of rock for the San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Long Beach breakwaters.

Toronto Plans Job Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A complete survey of the possibilities of providing jobs for all employable adults will be undertaken by a civic employment committee, authorized recently by the City Council, the 15 members to be selected from all walks of life by Mayor Day and Controller Conboy.

Members of the committee, it is understood, will include four members from the City Council, two representatives from the University of Toronto, one from the Board of Education, and one from each of the following: the mining industry, northern development, apart from mining; manufacturers, the Board of Trade, small city merchants, Trades and Labor Council, young men's organizations, and young women's organizations. One representative from the University will be versed in economics and the other in educational problems.

The committee proposes to train workers for new types of positions, to take full advantage of work opportunities in northern Ontario and follow other openings as the study unfolds. The object is not to provide works projects which would give employment on a temporary basis. The educational representatives will have the responsibility of seeing that the youth are given adequate training before sending them for jobs in the North, for example. New vocational trends will be studied, and the young men given training to qualify them for permanent positions which might develop.

Remedy for Spain's Refugees?

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—The Spanish refugee question was discussed by President Roosevelt yesterday with Dr. Fernando de los Rios, Ambassador of the Spanish Loyalist Government.

The President, except to say there were a lot of such refugees, would not go into detail when asked about the conference at a press interview.

PARIS, March 29 (AP)—The French Foreign Office has asked that the Burgos Nationalist Government speed up the repatriation of Spanish refugees to between 5,000 and 10,000 a day.

Some 70,000 of 400,000 refugees now in France have agreed to go to Nationalist territory, but the Burgos Government has been permitting only a few hundred to enter Spain daily.

Several Paris newspapers said France might take action independently by giving refugees enough food for several days and then sending them across the mountain frontier.

Reich Rushes Goods to U. S.

HAMBURG, March 29 (AP)—German steamship lines are making special arrangements to get shipments into the United States before increased customs duties on German goods become effective.

The Hamburg-Amerika Steamship Line today reached an agreement with the Red Star Line for cargo space on the latter's S. S. Westernland. Both companies are German.

The Westernland sails regularly from Antwerp, but will leave Hamburg April 5 and from Antwerp, as scheduled, April 8.

The North German Lloyd Line also is rushing shipments to the West Coast via New York on its motor freighter Weser.

[On March 18 the United States notified Germany that a 25 per cent additional tariff would be imposed April 23 on most German goods unless the German Government proved that its barter practices do not subsidize its exports.]

Old Wood-Burner Puffs to N. Y. Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—The William Crooks wood-burning locomotive that was the pride of the Great Northern Railroad nearly 80 years ago is at the World's Fair today after a run from St. Paul under its own power. This is the first of several ancient locomotives to arrive for the Fair's railroad pageant.

Attached to the William Crooks, which was built in 1861, were two coaches of the era, which the old train pulled to New York at an average speed of from 30 to 35 miles an hour.

It is planned that the old engines and new streamlined ones will run under their own power in front of about 4,000 persons comprising the "Railroads on Parade" exhibit's audience. The John Bull, brought to this country from England in 1830 will be the oldest on view.

Berlin and Rome Hail Franco as Bar to Reds

BERLIN, March 29 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler sent his "heartiest congratulations" to the Spanish Generalissimo, Francisco Franco, last night for his "final victory." While German newspapers greeted the fall of Madrid with big headlines.

The official news agency sent out its account of Madrid's surrender under the headline, "Madrid the Grave of Communism."

Herr Hitler's message called it a victory "of National Spain over nation-destroying Bolshevism" and added:

"Germany thinks with me today in sincere admiration of the distinguished accomplishments of your brave troops and is convinced that a period of reconstruction will now begin for Spain which will justify the great exertions and sacrifices of the fight."

Greetings From Duce

ROME, March 29 (AP)—Premier Mussolini today telegraphed Gen. Francisco Franco his congratulations on the Nationalist victory and assurances that ties between the Spanish and Italian peoples were "indissoluble."

"In the moment in which, with occupation of Madrid, your splendid troops reach the objective of final victory," Signor Mussolini's telegram said, "I desire to send you my greetings and the enthusiastic greetings of the Italian people.

"From the great effort, the Spain of tomorrow is about to emerge—free, united, and strong as the Spanish people and you, El Caudillo, wish it. And I reaffirm that I consider the ties established between our two peoples to be indissoluble."

Meanwhile in Rome yesterday Premier Mussolini told cheering thousands gathered under his Palazzo Venezia balcony that the Spanish war "is finished with the defeat of Bolshevism."

"Thus will all enemies of Italy and Fascism finish," he declared.

Shouts of "Tunisia! Tunisia!" went up from the crowd when Il Duce appeared and continued until he spoke.

Signor Mussolini smiled and some present thought they saw him nod at this reference to France's North African Protectorate where Italy wants concessions.

Bareheaded and dressed in a dark civilian suit, Il Duce was called back to the balcony nearly a dozen times by rejoicing Italians and Spaniards massed below. Many of the latter were in black uniforms and red, visorless caps of the Spanish Falangist Party. More than 20,000 persons poured into the Piazza to hear Il Duce announce the Spanish Nationalist victory.

Italian flags had been appearing in Rome and other cities when afternoon papers and radios told of Madrid's fall.

At the same time Fascist circles were boasting of an Italian air fleet which could bomb any point from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean and "up to London."

The authoritative Fascist editor, Virginio Gayda, set the keynote of pride in the Fascist air force on its sixteenth anniversary. Fascist aviation authorities reported that Italy has 18,000 trained military pilots, an increase of 8,000 in two years.

Signor Gayda mentioned three new types of planes:

A pursuit plane which can climb 8,749 yards in eight minutes;

A fighting plane with a speed of 310 miles an hour; and

A bomber able to carry a five-ton load 1,243 miles.

Barricades Used For Wood Fuel

By the Associated Press

Madrid, March 29

The people of Madrid today tore up street barricades, using the wood in them for fuel—the first to be had freely after three winters of siege.

An elderly woman in suburban Carabanchel said: "See this bundle of wood in my arms? I gathered it here. It is the first we have had since I burned by kitchen table. I had six nice chairs in my dining room. I had to break them all up and burn them with the other furniture."

Soviet Charges Treachery

MOSCOW, March 29 (AP)—Madrid fell not through a military defeat, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda said today, but because it was stabbed in the back by traitors.

"Madrid, which became the symbol of the heroic struggle of the Spanish people for independence and freedom, has been surrendered by a band of traitors to the mercy of the enemy," it declared.

"The troops of Franco, which feared to match strength against the heroic defenders of Madrid, have had the gates of the Capital opened for them. . . .

"Thus a circle has been completed: a blockade, famine, withholding of arms, diplomatic intrigue, organization of rebellion, terror, espionage, mobilization of internal and foreign enemies—such are the various instruments of the notorious policy of nonintervention of the British and French stimulators of the invaders."

This, however, is not the last chapter, Pravda concluded.

"Madrid is temporarily in the hands of enemies—temporarily because the struggle of the Spanish people for independence and freedom is not over."

Spain Counts Cost of War

PARIS, March 29 (AP)—With Madrid in the hands of the Nationalists and occupation of the rest of the central zone under way, estimates of the casualties in Spain's 32-month civil war ran to more than 1,200,000.

Out of these, the fatalities were believed to number about 500,000, many of whom were executed.

There were no official figures yet, however, and the figure of political assassinations was a particularly controversial point.

Of the casualties it was believed 20,000 foreigners had been killed or wounded on both sides.

It was estimated that 100,000 foreigners at one time or another had served on Gen Francisco Franco's side, and 40,000 in the Republican lines.

The cost of the war, including loss in foreign trade, wealth expended for munitions and materials of war, and damage done by shells, bombs and other war destruction mounted into the tens of billions of dollars.

One official of the Spanish Nationalist Treasury Department privately estimated the war had cost Spain "about $40,000,000,000"—more than the cost of the World War to the United States Government.

Due to military secrecy the size of the military forces engaged in the war have been indefinite. But estimates of the size of the armies on each side usually have been about 500,000.

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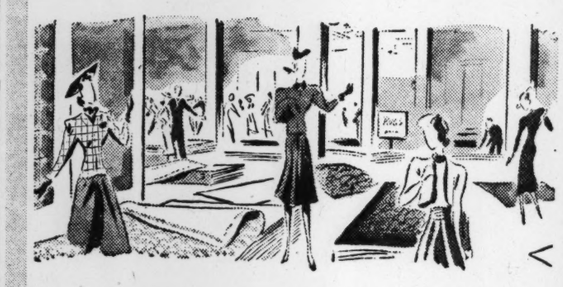

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R	H	I	N	E		O	V	I	D			F	R	
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M	S		M	I	L	O		B	E	R	E	T		
E		B	A	L	L		J	E	A	N		E		
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Daladier's Cabinet Approves Answer to Italy on Colonies

PARIS, March 29 (AP)—The French Cabinet today approved France's answer to Italian colonial demands, which Premier Edouard Daladier will broadcast to the world tonight.

Extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent any leak of the contents of the Premier's speech before it is delivered at 7:45 p. m. (2:45 p. m., E. S. T.). Aside from Cabinet members and confidential experts, the only person believed to have seen a copy was the British Ambassador, Sir Eric Phipps.

Sources close to the Government said that the more than two-hour Cabinet meeting was devoted almost entirely to the speech and its possible effect on the international situation.

Speech in Five Languages

Arrangements were made to rebroadcast the speech in five foreign languages—German, Italian, English, Arabic, and Spanish. The address was regarded as an answer to Germany as well as to Italy. The Arabic translation was intended for the Mediterranean and Near Eastern area to which French influence extends, and the English for its democratic partner.

In the speech, Premier Daladier had an opportunity to meet Premier Benito Mussolini's March 26 address on Italian force and Italian demands with a reference to French force and French demands.

Il Duce spoke of the problems between France and Italy as Djibouti, Tunisia, and the Suez Canal, and said that with a Nationalist victory in Spain a barricade between France and Italy could be considered "sufficiently demolished."

However, France has contended that Italian troops must leave Spain as soon as the war is over.

M. Daladier speaks as a Premier wielding dictatorship powers and with a great majority of the Nation behind him. His address is against a background of repeated French assertions that France has no colonies to give away and will discuss other matters only if Italy states them clearly and without threats.

Axis and Entente

Just as Premier Mussolini emphasized the strength of the Rome-Berlin Axis, Premier Daladier could cite the strength of the London-Paris Entente.

France's own war power has been bolstered by the steps Premier Daladier has taken since he was given decree powers by Parliament March 19. Reservists have been called up for the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Work in armaments factories and other industries has been speeded, and the Government has been enabled to bring France's frontiers to a wartime footing at any time it deems such action necessary.

The press left little doubt that Premier Daladier had not only his usual Rightist majority behind him, but also the greater part of the Nation.

Reich Apologizes To Belgium For Radio 'Meddling'

BRUSSELS, March 29 (AP)—The German Government apologized today for a radiocast March 26 which Belgium had protested as meddling in its general election campaign.

Count Vico Bülow-Schwante, German Ambassador, presented the Reich's apology to the Belgian Foreign Ministry and promised that steps would be taken to prevent repetition of the incident.

He said the radiocast, from a Cologne station, was not intended for Belgians, who on April 2 will elect a new Parliament.

The Cologne announcer was reported to have referred to French-speaking Walloons in Belgium as of German origin.

It was the appointment of a wartime German sympathizer, Dr. Adrian Martens, to the Flemish Royal Academy of Medicine that precipitated the overthrow of Paul Spaak, Socialist Minister, and the general election set for April 2.

A semiofficial statement said, "There is every reason to believe repetition of incidents of this kind (the broadcast) will be avoided as a result of diplomatic negotiations already undertaken with the German Government."

Czech Consul Holds To Australian Post

ADELAIDE, Australia (AP)—P. H. Cato, Consul for now dissolved Czecho-Slovakia, has refused to surrender the effects of his office to the German Consul.

"I would rather burn my flag than see it used as a captive trophy," he said. "I am determined not to aid and abet an act of international brigandage."

New Mexico WPA Probe Yields 7 Convictions

SANTA FE, N. M. (AP)—A Federal Court jury on March 29 found five Mora County residents guilty of conspiring to use the New Mexico WPA for political purposes.

Previously, a Federal jury in Albuquerque acquitted 14 and deadlocked on the guilt or innocence of 11 others in another conspiracy case growing out of indictment of 73 persons last October. The five brought to seven the total number of convictions in the Government's WPA code violation cases.

Czech Army Nears End

PRAGUE, March 29 (AP)—Demobilization of the last of now-vanished Czecho-Slovakia's regular army, which once numbered 180,000 men, was set today for Friday. Soldiers who do not have civilian clothes are to be given suits and shoes.

Florida Welcomes Young Artists

Art Practiced in Florida the Year Round

The junior art class of the summer school of the Palm Beaches was so successful that the Society of the Four Arts, which directed the enterprise, decided to continue the work during the winter. This scene was taken along the shore of Lake Worth. The variety of scenes and foliage gives the sketchers a wide choice of selection for their artistic compositions under the light of sunny skies.

President Outlines Proposal For Forced Export of Cotton

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 29—Because the American cotton situation is facing what is usually described as chaos, the United States upon President Roosevelt's recommendation and with the reluctant concurrence of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, is apparently about to embark on the uncharted, reef-filled sea of forced exports and restricted imports.

The American Farm Bureau Federation threw its warm support behind the President's proposal, saying:

"Recent experience with wheat has demonstrated that the use of export bounties can move commodities into world trade without lowering domestic market prices and at a relatively moderate cost to the Government."

American sales abroad of cotton were the smallest in January for the month in 67 years; 11,300,000 bales of cotton on which a government loan has maintained a pegged price just above 8 cents a pound are now stored in warehouses, overhanging and depressing the market. The cotton problem could scarcely be greater.

And so President Roosevelt outlined at his press conference yesterday a plan which he recommends to Congress to provide for forced exports—for what he declined to call dumping, but to which critics would not hesitate to apply that word. In addition, to prevent the cut-rate cotton from coming back to the United States in the form of bargain-price textiles, the President proposed import quotas both on raw cotton and manufactured cloth. Further, to preserve something of the American export market for cloth, Mr. Roosevelt announced that a bounty might be paid on textile exports.

Here is how the cotton plan is expected to operate:

The Government would pay cotton growers $1.25 per bale for releasing their loan cotton on the market. If exported, the cotton will benefit by a bounty probably of between 2 and 3 cents a pound.

The exporter would buy such supplies of cotton as he wished from the loan cotton, title to which would have been relinquished by the farmer when he got his $1.25 bounty from the Government. The exporter would pay for the cotton a price yet to be set, probably between 8 and 8.5 cents a pound, which would be turned over to the farmer and he would be entirely recouped.

The net outlay for the exporter, his price minus his bounty, would be between 6 and 6.5 cents a pound, and it would be at that price that the cotton would be available to the world market. This compares with present prices of 8.5 cents.

Domestic cotton mills could get the cotton just as the exporter does, but would receive no bounty. They would be protected from cheap foreign textiles by quota restrictions applied under present tariff legislation.

President Roosevelt announced the objectives of the plan as:

1. Merchandising in an orderly fashion of our excess supplies of cotton.
2. Maintenance of our fair share of the world market for cotton.
3. Protection of producer income.
4. Accomplishment of our aims with the least possible cost to the Treasury.

The Administration hopes to sell about 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 bales of cotton annually. The President said the cost of the program would be $15,000,000 between now and Aug. 1, and $90,000,000 more for the full year.

'Little Steel' Gains Hearing on Complaint

WASHINGTON (AP)—Seven "little steel" companies won a temporary injunction in the United States Court of Appeals March 27 against application of labor standards prescribed for them by the Labor Department under the Walsh-Healey Act. An injunction previously had been denied in district court.

Gerardo Machado

MIAMI, Fla., March 29 (AP)—Gerardo Machado, who passed on here today, was a dictator-president of the old school in Cuba—veteran of an era of military plots, counter-plots, attempted assassinations, political shootings in the land of sugar. He was deposed in 1933, reportedly under the intervention of Sumner Welles, who was then the United States Ambassador at Havana.

He recently described his political philosophy in an interview.

"The Cuban people need a firm hand," he said. "A majority of the citizens do not know what is best for them and must be told, and when they will not listen, must be shown."

Neutrality Law Changes Offered

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Advocates of mandatory neutrality introduced a series of proposed amendments today which would strip the President of some of the discretionary powers given him under the present neutrality law.

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, co-author with Senators Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington and Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, said the amendments would give Congress, as well as the President, the right to determine when a state of war exists.

This authority heretofore has been the President's alone.

Another amendment would add the word "forthwith" to the section specifying that the act shall become operative whenever the President or Congress shall find that a state of war exists.

In addition, the three Senators proposed a substitute for the "cash and carry" provisions, which expire May 1, in which not only war materials but all other supplies would be placed on a "cash and carry" basis whenever the act is invoked.

Students Dig for Community Lore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A "grass-roots civic study" of their own community, made here recently by students of the Thomas Kelly High School, is pointed to by civic leaders and real estate men as a significant way to regain that old community spirit and neighborhood pride which so often slips away from residents of large cities.

The boys and girls literally sent real roots into their surroundings when they collected information from their grandparents and old-settler neighbors about the growth of this section of the city down along the old Sanitary and Ship Canal southwest of Chicago's loop district.

"Neighborhood studies of this kind by our high school, looking to an interpretation of the community could well be one factor in recreating in our great cities the neighborhood sense that we need," said Mr. Herbert U. Nelson, executive vice-president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

"Undoubtedly we need to restore within our cities some of the elements of the smaller town, for the life of an individual in a great metropolis tends to be more isolated and impersonalized than it was in the old village or small town life," said Mr. Nelson. "We can do it only by building up neighborhoods as little communities in themselves and by making the big city a coordinated and well-planned collection of neighborhoods."

Bringing Past Up-to-Date

Glancing through the green, paper-covered pamphlet containing the survey made by the Kelly students, the public now has a realistic view of this district seen through the work of the students over a two-and-a-half-year period. The boys and girls drew a map of the district, they spread out its transportation lines, spotted its business district, studied its factories and industries, found out how its four principal nationalities entered the area, learned how many people own their own homes, what they do for a living, and—in short—created a vivid picture in animated maps, cartoons, and short tales of the historical and geographical significance of the community.

From a 96-year old resident, who had been a school teacher, expert skater, inventor, and hard working man in former years, a student learned many facts about the history of the district. Coming from Ireland as a year-old baby, the elderly gentleman told of the days when his parents settled on farm land which later was cut through by the old canal, which still flows through this part of town.

Back to Founders

The original settlers in the community were Irish and German but today from a questionnaire sent to students it is found that 32 per cent of the parents of students in the school were born in Poland, 30 per cent in United States, 21 per cent in Lithuania, and the other 17 per cent in various other countries.

Many of the streets had adopted new names since the old days, and students found that the main arterial highway, Archer Avenue, was originally known as the "Indian Trail," then as "Widow Brown's Road," then "Sunflower Road," later the "Old Chicago Trail," "Archie Road" and finally its present name. Cartoons tell in humorous vein the modes of travel on this main highway from the time of the covered wagon over the old corduroy planks to the present paved street busy with traffic.

From Puddles to Palaces

"Just as Chicago has emerged from a swamp into a skyscraper city, so this community has climbed from clay-holes and flooded prairies to a thickly populated residential and manufacturing district," the students write in their survey.

Transportation lines and the growth in the type of transportation were all sought out by the students who consulted old maps, wrote to railroad companies and street car firms. Industrial and commercial developments were studied by actual trips to the bakeries, bath-room fixture firm, soup company, and other industries in the neighborhood. Parks, playgrounds, churches, post office, library, fire department, and pumping station were all included in this survey of the community.

Australia Moving Toward Conscription

CANBERRA, Australia (AP)—Premier Joseph Lyons announced March 29 that the Government had decided to introduce compulsory registration of men fit for military service—the first step toward conscription.

SYDNEY, Australia (AP)—Mr. W. M. Hughes, Australian Minister of External Affairs, asserted that the Rome-Berlin axis may merely earn Italy "the right to fall last."

"Italy now acclaims Germany's conquests," Mr. Hughes declared in a radio broadcast. "But woe to Italy if Germany continues until all Europe is prostrate at her feet, for Germany's allies will then find they merely earned the right to fall last."

85c SILK HOSIERY 68c

"Stretch top" and Regular Types

2 pairs for $1.30

A sale that will interest every college girl, business girl and active woman. "Stretch Tops"—they cut Garter runs to a minimum.

"Stretch Tops" stretch up and down as well as around—give when you bend, squirm or sit. Five thread business chiffon in new costume colors.

Also in the Sale 3-Thread Crepe

Genuine crepe with regular top—sheer loveliness that fits and flatters.

CHERRY'S
Established 1809
5541-47 Germantown Avenue
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

It's Spring 'Dress Up'

See the new 2 pants Suits

$25 to $35

Kuppenheimer Good Clothes $42.50

Top Coats 25 to 35 $19.50

DOUTRICHS
Harrisburg, Penna.

SNELLENBURGS

The Store for Thrifty People—Entire Block—Market, 11th to 12th Sts.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Join the Easter Parade in

Youthful New "Dainty Debs"

Which Expose Your Feet to Flattery, and Surround Them with Airy Comfort!

$3.95

Black, blue and japonica calf! Black patent leather! Open toes, open heels, open shanks! Heels of every height! Styles for every outfit! All so light and airy, you'll hardly know you're wearing shoes at all!

SNELLENBURGS Shoes, First Floor, South Building

Roswell Phillips

Fire Insurance with Service

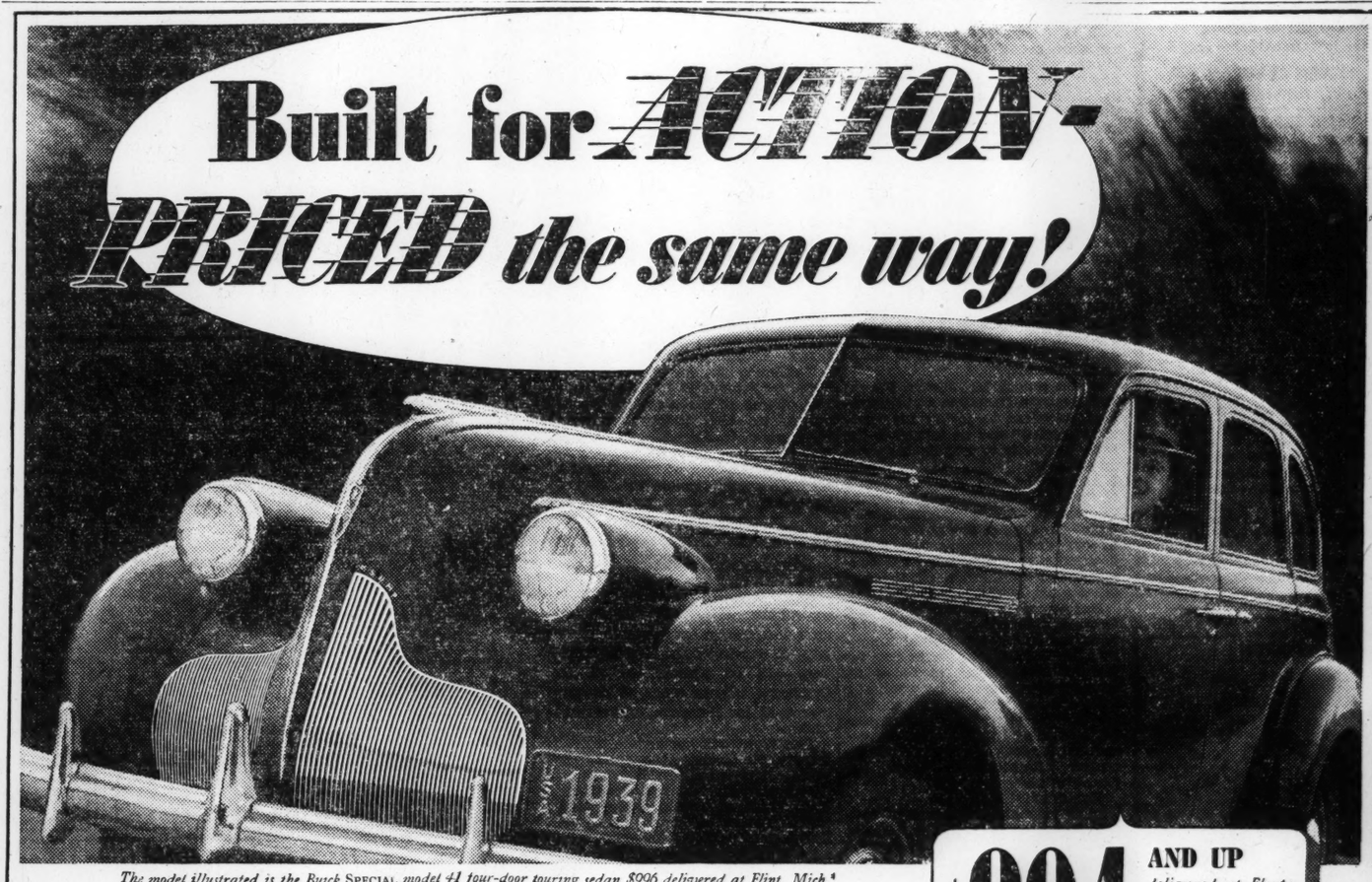
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
609 BROOKS BUILDING
SCRANTON, PA.

PARDON ME, THAT'S MY TOWEL!

IN POLITE Walker-Gordon society, the rules require an individual towel for each bovine. Not that the cows really care. But *we* do! It's our job to deliver to you Walker-Gordon milk that is *pure* beyond question. So, before milking, each bossie in the Walker-Gordon herd is washed, then dried with a freshly sterilized towel.

This is but one of a string of precautions which are taken to guarantee the purity of the milk that bears the name Walker-Gordon. And it's just one more reason why products delivered by your Borden man enjoy such complete public confidence. Borden's Farm Products.

Built for ACTION— PRICED the same way!



The model illustrated is the Buick SPECIAL *model 41 four-door touring sedan $996 delivered at Flint, Mich.*

$894 AND UP

delivered at Flint, Mich. Subject to change without notice. Transportation, state and local taxes (if any), optional equipment and accessories—extra.

FIRST time we saw the blueprints for this Buick thirty-niner we knew we had something pretty special for folks who like action in their travels.

It had eight eager cylinders in a mighty Dynaflash engine—and they could make a scared jack rabbit eat dust whenever the word was given!

It had a ride we promptly dubbed "full float"—that's how soft and downy-cushion-like its stout coiled springs are in action. (They're now 15% softer in the rear, you know, and hooked up, in front, with Knee-Action that banks curves for you.)

It had a view, a gorgeous view, from windows and windshields as much as 412 square inches bigger—and it had style that has already altered the pattern on many another car-stylist's drawing board.

So we looked it all over—and went a step further. We decided a car so plainly meant for action needed to have a price that would *get action for it!*

Now it isn't easy to build such a traveler—rich in reliable Buick quality clear down to the metals it's made of—and still give it a price that rubs elbows with the sixes.

But look around, match up the price tags, and you'll find that this great straight-eight lists for *less* than some cars with two *fewer* cylinders!

It comes complete with equipment that's extra in many another instance — yet the figures still read lower than on Buick of a year ago.

So when you see this Buick you not only see the car, but the one big *value* of the year. That's why we're anxious to have you try Buick—it's a car with a winning way about it, and a winning price tag in the bargain!

NO OTHER CAR IN THE WORLD HAS ALL THESE FEATURES

★ DYNAFLASH VALVE-IN-HEAD STRAIGHT-EIGHT ENGINE ★ BUICOIL TORQUE-FREE SPRINGING ★ GREATER VISIBILITY ★ HANDISHIFT TRANSMISSION ★ ROOMIER UNISTEEL BODY BY FISHER ★ TORQUE-TUBE DRIVE ★ TIPTOE HYDRAULIC BRAKES ★ CROWN SPRING CLUTCH ★ "CATWALK-COOLING" ★ OPTIONAL REAR AXLE GEAR RATIOS ★ FLASH-WAY DIRECTION SIGNAL ★ SELF-BANKING KNEE-ACTION FRONT SPRINGING

Easy on the eye — easy to buy — on General Motors terms!

When better automobiles are built Buick will build them

"Better buy Buick!"

EXEMPLAR OF GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

SEE YOUR NEAREST BUICK DEALER

Frankfurter Revives Custom Of Voicing Individual Opinion

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28 — On the third decision Monday on which he has sat on the High Bench, Mr. Justice Frankfurter, late of the Harvard Law School, revived a custom in Supreme Court procedure which may have picturesque results. This was the practice, followed in the earlier days of the Republic when cases were fewer and the Court smaller, of individual opinions from each member of the Court who felt he should be heard and had something to say. As Mr. Justice Frankfurter pointed out in his concurring opinion, this practice is still followed elsewhere.

"The state of the docket of the High Court of Australia and that of the Supreme Court of Canada still permits them to continue the classic practice of seriatim opinions," he explained.

The new Justice revived this practice which fell into desuetude a century ago, in order—not to find fault with the close legal reasoning of Mr. Justice Stone in overturning reciprocal tax immunity—but to carry the same reasoning farther. By tradition, the Supreme Court limits each opinion severely to the case at issue, and Mr. Justice Stone did so, but Mr. Justice Frankfurter interposed to show the full and sweeping effect which the 6-to-2 decision had had. He revived "the early healthy practice whereby the Justices gave expression of individual opinions," because, as he put it, "the old tradition still has relevance when an important shift in constitutional doctrine is announced after a reconstruction in the membership of the Court."

No Doubt as to Meaning

The "reconstruction in membership" thus frankly referred to, is plain enough to anybody. Mr. Roosevelt has added three members to the Court and a fourth, William O. Douglas, will take his seat next Monday. Doubtless it was from the security of the new dominant majority in tax matters that the self-confident new Justice spoke.

There was an unrecorded exchange between the newcomer and Mr. Justice Butler over this vital case which did not appear in the formal opinion, and which was not set down by the stenographer because the Supreme Court has no stenographer to record the extemporaneous delivery of the Justices. They prepare their written opinions, but customarily digest and paraphrase them as they deliver them verbally from the bench. Sometimes some of the sharpest exchanges occur at such times, and perhaps the Court feels that its dignity is better preserved by letting them perish at the moment of utterance.

At any rate, Mr. Justice Frankfurter devoted much time to the famous Marshall comment in McCulloch v. Maryland (1819) that "the power to tax is the power to destroy." He described this as an "unfortunate remark," set down "partly as a flourish of rhetoric and partly because the intellectual fashions of the times indulged a free use of absolutes."

Smart With Words

(Parenthetically, it may be said that the new Justice shows himself a phrase-maker at the start, reminiscent of Oliver Wendell Holmes, and that if his opinion is any criterion, he will have many happy hours composing bon mots and quotable passages, to drop into the rarefied legal records of the Court.)

This Marshal comment, he continued, was warped and twisted in a "doctrinaire application" until—"the web of unreality spun from Marshall's famous dictum was brushed aside by one stroke of Mr. Justice Holmes's pen: 'The power to tax is not the power to destroy while this Court sits.'"

This was a little too much for Mr. Justice Butler. Mr. Justice Butler and Mr. Justice McReynolds for a year and a half, since the 5-to-4 decision in James v. Dravo of 1937, have been fighting a losing battle to maintain the old tradition of reciprocal tax immunity.

When it came time for his dissent Mr. Justice Butler departed from his formal opinion to explain extemporaneously that the Holmes' comment had been made in a minority opinion. It had not been the judgment of the Court. This Holmes' phrase which the Court newcomer now quoted with such relish, he told his listening audience, "didn't impress the Court at the time it was made."

Agrees on One Point

The above remark was not in the formal Butler dissent and was only caught on the fly by the hurrying pencils of reporters. But in one part of his formal opinion he did go on record whole-heartedly with Mr. Justice Frankfurter, and that was on the sweeping nature of the new ruling. Whatever they thought of it, both wings of the Court united on this. "But safely may it be said," he declared, "that presently marked for destruction is the doctrine of reciprocal immunity."

At the outset, Mr. Justice Frankfurter quoted Canadian and Australian precedent to justify his "seriatim opinion" and he turned to the same authority to amplify his views on taxation.

At first, he said, the high courts of the two commonwealths followed Supreme Court judgments in this issue—"in view of the powerful pull of our decisions upon the courts charged with maintaining the constitutional equilibrium of the two other great English federalisms."

But now, he pointed out, both "have completely rejected the doctrine" of intergovernmental immunity. He implied that it was time for the American Court to follow its younger brothers, and he wound up with another vivid phrase, characterizing the whole line of precedents as "a striking illustration of an occasional tendency to encrust unwarranted interpretations upon the Constitution."

He added:

"The ultimate touchstone of constitutionality is the Constitution itself and not what we have said about it."

Incidentally, the Supreme Court yesterday, for the second time within a year, switched its viewpoint on a basic question to agree with Mr. Justice Black.

Last year he urged that Federal courts, in matters not covered by written law, should be bound by rules of the courts of the state in which they were sitting. The court promulgated such a rule later.

In overturning the Collector v. Day doctrine, the Court also followed a proposal recommended last year by the Justice.

Juvenile Delinquency Decreases in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Juvenile delinquency in Multnomah County, population center of Oregon, has shown a decided decrease the past year, according to a report released by Circuit Judge Donald E. Long of the Court of Domestic Relations.

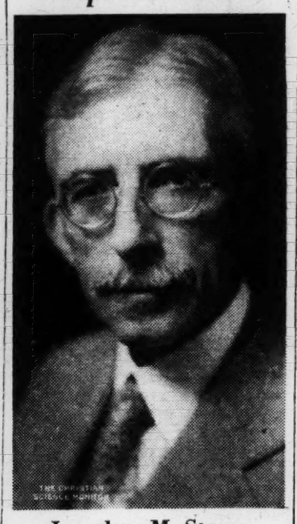
There was a drop of 12 per cent in the number of juvenile offenders in 1938, as compared with the year previous. The number of boy offenders decreased from 773 in 1937 to 676 in 1938. There were 122 girl offenders in 1937 and 115 last year.

"I am conscious of an awakening in the community in juvenile problems," he said. "The court is receiving excellent co-operation from the churches, schools, and other organizations."

Half Lost Trade Regained

During 1933-38, the United States regained nearly one half of the Latin-American export trade it lost between 1929 and 1932.

Helps the Indians



Jonathan M. Steere
Chairman Friends' Indian Committee and President of Indian Rights Association

Friends Report On Progress Of Indian Missions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 29—That Indians have made noticeable progress towards self-support the past year in both Oklahoma and Tunesassa, New York, where Missions are located, was reported by Jonathan M. Steere, Chairman of the Friends' Indian Committee, at yesterday's session in Philadelphia, where the Friends are holding their annual meeting.

To educate Indians against drunkenness, good dramatic material, especially short temperance plays, was solicited, since literature on the subject was of little use, as many Indians cannot read.

In speaking of the accomplishments of the past year, especially in Oklahoma, it was mentioned that at Wyandotte 14 boys and girls had been invited to the Friends Mission each week until all the 254 Indian children from the Government school had been entertained. Hot lunches were served daily in the church basement with WPA help to about 175 undernourished school children with food supplied by the State.

A lending library of about 1,000 volumes was now open 40 hours a week, again with WPA assistance. The Friends themselves made daily visits to homes and held personal conferences with individual Indians.

The Osages at Hominy, 100 miles from Wyandotte, take pride in their Women's Club, their Boy and Girl Scout troops, activities of what the Indians call the Friends' Indian church.

On Friends' Kickapoo Farm, 100 miles still farther on, during the past year, there were co-operative garden and canning projects; the organization of farmers into a Rural Communiy Council for mutual stimulus to better farming; recreational evenings each week for different age groups; prayer meetings each Sunday afternoon in Indian homes at which two Indians helped, one speaking in the Kickapoo language. The Kickapoo women requested a mothers' sewing circle which now meets weekly in Indian homes. As one way of encouraging self-reliance the best clothing donated by Friends at Christmas time was offered in exchange for woodcutting or other Indian handwork to be given to Friends' groups who had sent these gifts to the Kickapoos. The response was encouraging. Kickapoos and Osages, too, packed suitcases for children in Spain.

California Clipper to Carry Big Load on China Flight

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The greatest number of persons ever carried on a long range transoceanic plane trip—22 passenger and 12 crew members—will be aboard the 42-ton California Clipper when it departs March 29 for Honolulu, en route to China.

This flight will inaugurate regular transpacific passenger service by the world's largest commercial planes.

The passenger list includes Count Theo Rossi of Turino, Italy; Lady Moira Forbes of Paris; Jules S. Bache, international financier, with a party of four including his granddaughter, Miss Dorothy Richards of New York; Pedro Eyzaguirre of the Chilean diplomatic corps, and Mrs. Eyzaguirre; Hubert Gregoire, Boston; Arthur H. Myers, New York City, and Naval Lieut. Edward J. Neil.

Schools Keyed to Industry Proved in America's Ruhr

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 29 — At a time when educational budgets in Pennsylvania and other states are under fire from economy-minded legislators, it has remained for a Pittsburgh educator to prove the practical utility of big public school investments by developing a working relationship between activities in the classroom and the demands of the community for labor.

He is Dr. Ben G. Graham, Superintendent of Schools in this City since 1930, who on March 15 became President of the American Association of School Administrators.

Known professionally as one of the half dozen "best" superintendents in the United States, Dr. Graham is a precise, efficient Scotch-American with a real Horatio Alger background of youthful poverty and struggle.

Needs of Pupils Met

His friends in Pittsburgh are certain the qualities which brought Dr. Graham from a Pennsylvania hillside farm to the position of superintendent of a school system employing 3,300 teachers and spending $15,000,000 a year must be identical with his adamant stand for educational facilities best suited to the needs of 110,000 students here.

In any event, it was precisely to serve most effectively the boy and girl needed to man mills and factories in a great industrial center that Dr. Graham reorganized the secondary schools of Pittsburgh to meet the challenge of the modern industrial system, highly developed here in the American Ruhr.

Vocational work especially has been developed in close co-operation with employers and labor organizations. One anticipated result is that Pittsburgh will be helped through training its own labor supply to maintain an important industrial position.

Four vocational schools are busy developing the skilled labor that, together with coal and iron, are the prized resources of the Ohio River Valley. Two other trade schools are operated to train girls. Soon a fourth boys' vocational school is to be opened; the Pittsburgh school system hopes to have a third school for girls operating later in the year.

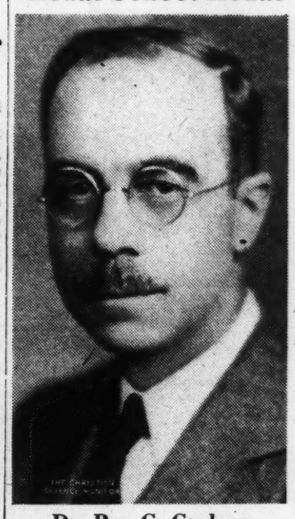
Native Pennsylvanian

The educator regards reorganization of the Pittsburgh secondary school system as the fruit of a teaching career which began in 1900.

Dr. Graham was born at East Moravia, Pa., and was graduated from Westminster College in 1904. Four years later he received the Master of Arts degree from the same school, and in 1924 Westminster College presented him with the honorary degree of Doctor of Science. He earned the Master of Arts degree from the University of Pittsburgh in 1925 and seven years later received the degree of Doctor of Laws from that institution. Juniata College presented him with a similar honorary degree in 1934.

His first teaching service was in Lawrence County, Pa., after which he served respectively in the public school systems of McKeesport, Greenburg, and Pittsburgh, Pa. Although he entered the Pittsburgh School system as a teacher of chemistry in 1909 after having been principal of the Greensburg High School, Dr. Graham left in 1919 to become Superintendent of Schools at Newcastle, Pa.; he returned in 1926 to become Associate Superintendent of Schools here, and was made First Associate Superintendent the following year. Three years later he was appointed Superintendent.

Heads School Heads



Dr. Ben G. Graham
Superintendent of Pittsburgh schools and newly elected President of the American Association of School Administrators.

Average Urban Family Tax Rate? Nearly 8 P.C. of Income, Survey Finds

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—The "average" American urban family paid $197.72, or 7.9 per cent of its income, for the support of state and local governments in 1937, the National Municipal League reported today.

The report was compiled from a study by J. M. Leonard of the Detroit bureau of governmental research of the 150 cities of more than 30,000 population. The "average" family was assumed to consist of two adults and two children, with an annual income of $2,500 and owning a $5,500 home and an automobile.

Such a family, the league said, paid the highest state and local taxes—$330.11—in Pueblo, Colo., and the lowest—$83.25—in Jacksonville, Fla.

Of the cities with population of 500,000 or more, the report said, the family paid the highest amount in Boston, $251.90, and the lowest in Pittsburgh, $172.64. The high and low given for cities of 300,000 to 500,000 were Jersey City's $277.82 and Washington's $128; for cities of 100,000 to 300,000, Salt Lake City's $291.74 and Jacksonville; for cities of 50,000 to 100,000, Pueblo and York's (Pa.) $145.70, and for cities of 30,000 to 50,000, Meridian's (Miss.) $279.85 and Marion's (Ohio) $135.79.

Green Seeks Boycott For Reich's Anti-Unionism

WASHINGTON (AP) — William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said March 28 the United States should "boycott Germany as it has never been boycotted before" as a protest against the "wiping out of trade unions and trade unionism in Germany, Austria, and Czecho-Slovakia."

Mr. Green discussed the American Federation of Labor's demand for such a boycott in a prepared radio address sponsored by the American council against Nazi propaganda.

Sandwich Man Barred From New York Streets

NEW YORK (AP)—The sandwich man, who for these many years has carried advertising signs upon his front and back in melancholy promenade, has fallen under the police proscription that already has driven the hurdy-gurdy from the sidewalks of New York.

Police Commissioner Valentine put out an order effective April 1, studded with frowning words like "obstruct, hinder or interfere," which said in effect: "Stop it."

Strikers carrying banners were exempted.

He Kept Out of World War; Denied Citizenship Now

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Because he refused to bear arms during the World War, Bert van Apeldoorn has been denied a United States citizenship.

Supreme Court Justice William F. Love denied Mr. Apeldoorn's application after the Holland-born carpenter said he claimed draft exemption as an alien in the last war because of ill health. Mr. Apeldoorn said, however, he had no objection to defending the United States in any future war.

Osteopath Opposes Federal Medicine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—The Wagner Health Bill now before Congress contains loopholes which would regiment doctors and patients after a fashion more in keeping with Communism than socialized medicine, in the opinion of Dr. Arthur E. Allen, of Minneapolis, Minn., president of the American Osteopathic Association.

Similar commissions and omissions characterized other federal and state programs of socialized medical programs, regarding which the public should be informed, according to Dr. Allen in an address before his association at the Pennsylvania Hotel here yesterday.

One of the chief objections to socialized medicine bills now before the Congress and various states, is that many of them fail to give patients the right to choose their own physicians and the physicians so chosen, the right to administer treatment they believe best for the individual patient, Dr. Allen said.

The measures should specifically grant to patients the right to choose their own physicians and the privilege of changing physicians without having to ask the permission of the Government, he declared. Nearly all insurance companies, Dr. Allen added, recognized these requirements.

The meeting of the association closed with the election of Dr. R. McFarlane Tilley of Brooklyn as president.

Democracy Institute Planned For Study of Current Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The highly dramatized world struggle between Democracy and totalitarianism is finding this once isolationist interior region of the United States more and more deeply concerned. Individual interest, inspired by daily graphic accounts of interference with personal liberties elsewhere, is reflected in crystallization of strong opinions, in growing support for organizations and activities directed at the core of the problem, and more specifically, in efforts to establish and take advantage of further education along positive, practical lines.

Announcement by Northwestern University at Evanston of establishment on its campus this summer of a new Institute of Democracy, to provide an intensive study of contemporary problems, is a striking example of efforts developing in this field. The program at this Institute will seek to focus attention on the need for constant study of the problems of democracy, to co-ordinate the viewpoints of social scientists into an integrated world view, to afford students an opportunity to discuss these matters with world leaders, and to promote research. Thirteen courses will be offered in the institute, and another group of 24 related courses will be available in the school's regular summer session.

The basic course will be "Contemporary Problems of Democracies," to be taught by Dr. Arthur N. Holcombe, chairman of the Department of Government at Harvard University. Altogether ten visiting professors, with several from the Northwestern faculty, will contribute in their fields of politics, sociology, economics, philosophy, psychology, and history.

It is a significant move by American educators to preserve democratic government through unified analysis, on the basis of current events.

Meanwhile the growing thirst for knowledge among those ineligible for college study is apparent in the huge audiences which greet speakers here on world subjects.

Matson Line Tie-Up Ended by Mediator

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Maritime unionists have accepted a federal mediator's plan to end the Matson Line pier tieup, and voted to return to work.

Three Matson ships, stranded since last Friday, will be returned to service immediately. One of them, the liner Matsonia, will sail to Honolulu as soon as possible, to relieve a tourist jam there.

Unions involved are the Marine Firemen, the American Radio Telegraphists, and the Marine Cooks and Stewards.

The mediator, Dr. Louis Bloch, United States Maritime Labor Board member, said complete settlement of the dispute over crew living quarters depended upon the outcome of conferences which will begin soon.

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A Penny for Galli Curci

ONLY a stretch of grass and a few clumps of stralitzia palms separated the front stoep of our cottage, on the Natal South Coast, from the Indian Ocean. As dusk gathered at the end of each full day, quietness would invade the house; and we would sit before the open windows, looking out across the changing opal sea, and relax in our separate worlds of thought.

Presently David would uncurl himself from his favorite window-seat, cross to the dim corner where the gramophone stood, so that music would flood the room.

First, because we loved it so dearly, he would play the third movement of the Saint Saëns Concerto in G minor, and the breakers would add their thunder and sighing to the lovely melody. Galli Curci, Kreisler, Robeson, and again our Galli Curci would sing and play for us, until night drew dark curtains over the world and fireflies danced in their thousands over the grass about the house.

♪ ♪ ♪

OUR CONCERT WAS almost over one evening, when a stranger walked into the living-room. It was an old Basuto woman who stepped quietly into the room. She didn't knock or say a word, but stood just inside the room, slowly turning her head as she listened and sought the singer among us. We watched her, wondering a little, but too absorbed in the song to speak to her and break the spell.

Her eyes came to rest on the dark shape of the gramophone which David was tending. She had located the voice, though the singer was not visible, and she stood quite still, her lifted face sharp with joy and concentration.

When the song was ended, she spoke to David. It was getting dark, she said, and she must hurry to her kraal. If she came the next day at five o'clock, would there be music? David said that there would; so she slipped out without another word, leaving us to wonder aloud at her appearance and her request for music.

♪ ♪ ♪

SHE ARRIVED THE next day on the stroke of five. Once again she entered the room without knocking and stood near the table, a dignified, unselfconscious old woman. Her face was deeply lined, her hands gnarled and twisted by rough work in the fields, her brown blanket wrapped and knotted about her.

She nodded at David, her eyes bright with excitement. He gave her a chair and selected our finest records for her entertainment, though some of us doubted whether she would really appreciate classical European music. Ignoring the chair, she squatted on the floor, with her back resting against a leg of the table. Her natural poise and total lack of embarrassment were delightful to see.

The sea was running high that evening, pounding out grand chords upon the rocks. A storm was growing swiftly out of the south and the sky was wild, stained with purple and crimson and shafts of pure gold. A flock of silver-white birds swept down the coast, skimming the somber waves, and a small fishing boat heroically battled its way back to the harbor.

David matched the music to the mood of the sea and sky. He chose grand, wild music—gypsy dances, Russian songs, grand opera—until I became overwhelmed with the strength and movement of it and thought my heart would burst.

Someone asked the old woman if she thought the music good, while David changed the needle; and she raised her arms to convey to us that the music lifted her out of her body—that she flew with it, and was possessed by it. But Galli Curci was her favorite, and "The Shadow Song" from "Dinorah" was played several times at her urgent request.

♪ ♪ ♪

IT GREW DARK and the storm bore down upon us. The air that fanned through the open windows flapped like wet silk in our faces, and the bold colors were drained from the sky, leaving it silver and gray and navy blue.

The old woman sighed and stood up. She drew her blanket tightly about her, and there were actually tears in her eyes as she shook her head at the gramophone in sad farewell.

For a minute she fumbled with a corner of her blanket, then crossed to David and placed something in his hand. She said a few words to him, and he nodded and thanked her in a low voice. Her bare feet made no sound as she left us, only her beaded fringe clinked faintly as she moved.

David turned, his face in deep shadow, and held something up in his hand for us to see.

"See what she gave me," he said. "A penny—for Galli Curci! Could there be any higher tribute, do you think?"

F. K. G.

Such Is Gardening On the Riviera

VILLA YOLANDA lies on the hillside, three hundred feet above the sea. Here I have lived on and off for many years, enjoying one of my favourite hobbies, gardening. It is an ideal spot for a beautiful garden. The soil is fertile, there is very seldom a frost and you can bask in the sun in the garden on a winter's day or, if the spirit moves you, you can get into a car and in two hours be enjoying winter sports. The close proximity of two such different climates may seem very strange but the reason for it is that this coast faces south so that it gets the full force of the southern sun and is protected from north winds by the mountains. At night the rocky mountain side retains the heat. As the sun goes down each day the wind follows the sun and a cold draught of air passes from the mountains seawards. As there is no valley to the north of Ospedaletti this cold air passes over the village and the temperature does not drop greatly. . . .

The chief crops in this district are carnations and roses and as a result the markets are wonderful to behold. No one is allowed to display his flowers in the market till a bell rings, when the cloths covering the flowers are whisked away and the sight is almost dazzling. Agents who supply shops throughout Italy and many foreign countries soon buy up everything; the flowers are then packed in baskets, and taken by lorry to the flower train which carries away tons of them every day.

In the Villa garden subtropical and many tropical plants flourish. Bananas ripen in the open and the cactus family thrives and flowers. In the winter months as you drive through the garden to the Villa, orange, mandarin, grapefruit and lemon trees are, like the Garden of the Hesperides, golden with fruit. There is a large collection of flowering shrubs brought from many parts of the world.—LIEUT.-COLONEL CLAUDE BEDDINGTON, in "We Sailed From Brixham." (London: Davies.)

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By Courtesy of the Worcester (Massachusetts) Art Museum, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE PORTRAIT OF A WOMAN: *By Joos van Cleve, the Elder*

THIS Portrait of a Woman was shown in the Exhibition of Flemish Painting held recently at the Worcester Art Museum. It comes from the collection of Mme. Hernalsteens van der Waarden of Brussels.

Joos van Cleve, the elder, was active as an artist between the years 1507-1540. During that time he lived in Antwerp, where he became master in the Guild of Antwerp. His painting style was influenced by the early Flemish painter Quentin Massys, who was an outstanding Flemish master of the sixteenth century, and Joachim Patinir, who was the first Flemish painter to devote himself almost entirely to landscape. This detail by van Cleve reveals the succinct style which dominated in early Flanders, when painters could give full character to a subject by the decisive and dexterous use of line.

Literature to an African Houseboy

NOW my houseboys came in themselves to watch the work of the typewriter. Kamante sometimes stood by the wall for an hour in the evening; his eyes ran to and fro like dark drops under the eyelashes, as if he meant to learn enough about the machine to take it to pieces and put it together again.

One night as he looked up I met these profound attentive eyes and after a moment he spoke. "Msabu," he said, "do you believe yourself that you can write a book?"

I answered that I did not know.

To figure to oneself a conversation with Kamante one must imagine a long, pregnant, as if deeply responsible, pause before each phrase. All Natives are masters in the art of pause and thereby give perspective to a discussion.

Kamante now made such a long pause, and then said, "I do not believe it."

I had nobody to discuss my book with; I laid down my paper and asked him why not. I now found out that he had been thinking the conversation over before, and prepared himself for it; he stood with the Odyssey itself behind his back, and here he laid it on the table.

"Look, Msabu," he said, "this is a good book. It hangs together from one end to the other. Even if you shake it strongly, it does not come to pieces. The man who has written it is very clever. But what you write," he went on, both with scorn and with a sort of friendly compassion, "is some here and some there. When the people forget to close the door it blows about, even down on the floor and you are angry. It will not be a good book."

I explained to him that in Europe the people would be able to fix it all up together.

"Will your book be as heavy as this?" Kamante asked, weighing the Odyssey.

When he saw that I hesitated, he handed it to me in order that I might judge for myself.

"No," I said, "it will not, but there are other books in the library, as you know, that are lighter."

"And as hard?" he asked.

I said it was expensive to make a book so hard.

He stood for some time in silence and then expressed his greater hopes of my book, and perhaps also repentance of his doubts, by picking up the scattered pages from the floor and laying them on the table. Still he did not go away, but stood by the table and waited, and then asked me gravely: "Msabu, what is there in books?"

As an illustration, I told him of the story from the Odyssey of the hero and Polyphemus. . . .

A few days later, I heard Kamante explain to the other houseboys that in Europe the book which I was writing could be made to stick together, and that with terrible expense it could even be made as hard as the Odyssey, which was again displayed. He himself, however, did not believe that it could be made blue.—From "Out of Africa," by ISAK DINESEN. (New York: Random House.)

Walking Backward in the Year

WE MET in the Lauterbrunnen valley—my Swiss friend and I—on an early May day, and from there we set out with the lightest of packs for the climb to Mürren. Spring was all around us: dandelions in the meadows, small brilliant leaves on the trees, bright bloom in unexpected places, and such warmth as made one forget winter had ever been.

The path rose abruptly. We climbed and talked and were silent, then realized what was happening about us; for, though we were going up, we were going backward, too. The air was cooler now and there were snowdrifts. The grass, so lush and green in the valley, was tinged with brown. Leaves no longer hung in frail transparent beauty from the trees, but the swaying tassels of catkins moved in the mountain wind. Pussy willows rose soft on clean firm stems. Then the path opened upon a high pasture just breaking into bloom, but the bloom was crocuses—white and small, like little thimbles in the grass, upturned to catch the sun's warm rays.

We climbed higher through huge banks of snow, glad of the path the skiers had impressed, which aided our feet shod only for the valley. On and up we went, buttoning our jackets and pulling out scarves and gloves from our packs. We were in winter now.

♪ ♪ ♪

COMING OUT OF the pines and the snow into the clear sunlight, we reached the high terrace on which Mürren stands. The brown châlets looked warm and inviting as they rose up and out of the mounds that winter had left. With the evening, the Alpine glow spread slowly over the white wall of mountains across the cleft of the valley, yet seeming near enough to stroke. Crimson color deepened over Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau, then faded slowly until silver walls gleamed out alone. A deep blue night settled over the world. Stars and a sickle moon pierced the sky in their brilliance. The hardening ice and snow crackled under foot, breaking the wintry quiet. There was no other sound; even the dull crashing of avalanches that had punctuated the day was hushed.

By early morning the sun was raining gold on the white peaks, bringing warmth and light to the high mountain world. Far below in the valley, carts could be heard crunching over the road, on their way to work in the fields. The river was roaring, flashing in the light as it hastened along with the heavy weight of snow the mountains were discarding.

♪ ♪ ♪

WE STARTED DOWN to the valley. All around the snow was melting fast. The earth was returning the sun's warmth. The pines were giving out their fragrance. Here and there a gentian shone blue and pert out of the grass, as we went down the steep winding way past Gimmelwald, then down the long length of the valley to Lauterbrunnen. Green was everywhere about us, even its fresh smell filled the air. Blossoms were bursting on the trees, birds were rejoicing. The sun was embracing the world with warmth.

Spring had a special radiance for us, since we had left it and walked backward into winter, then found it again—the same, but with the difference that can be made by a single day in May.

E. Y.

Spring Orchards In California

WINTER has gone and everywhere
Old orchards white with plum and pear
Lean silver on the startled skies,
Taking the brown hills by surprise.

A flood of blossoms brims the crest
Of every lark and robin's nest
While storms of petals surging down
Wipe out the road which leads to town.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

Those Books Called Incunabula

THE publication of the Latin Bible printed at Mainz about 1455 by Johann Gutenberg is generally accepted as signalizing the birth of the book as we know it today. Gutenberg probably and pardonably wanted the wonderful discovery to remain a secret, but the second half of the fifteenth century was too alert an age in which to keep so good a secret for very long. Gutenberg could not conduct the enterprise single-handed, and he could not employ and train journeymen without acquainting them with the whole of the mystery. In 1462 the burghers of Mainz had the ill luck to choose the losing side in a struggle betwen rival archbishops, and some of Gutenberg's apprentices and skilled workers were quite probably among those who were sent into exile as a result. The incident thus became a definite impulse to the diffusion of printing. . . . The art continued to spread, and was flourishing in at least eight other European countries by the end of the next ten years. It reached England in 1476, when William Caxton set up his press at Westminster, but Caxton himself, the preceding year, had issued at Bruges the first book ever printed in English.

By the end of the fifteenth century, printing had been introduced to well over two hundred European communities. . . .

Books which were printed before the end of the year 1500 are called *incunabula*—cradle books.—From "Early American Books and Printing," by JOHN T. WINTERICH. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"O caminho que conduz para o alto"

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

TEVE um artista a visão da prece que é atendida, e pintou um rebanho de ovelhas em vale ameno e montanhoso, rodeado de penhascos instransponíveis e encostas rochosas e abruptas, com uma única vereda a conduzir para cima, fora do vale. E ao quadro chamou: "O caminho que conduz para o alto". Só a vereda recebe a brilhante luz do sol; o resto da paisagem jaz na sombra. Algumas ovelhas iniciam a subida, outras permanecem, ociosas, à beira do caminho; outras, ainda, atravancam egoistamente a estreita vereda e impedem o avanço das que querem seguir.

É o que se dá na experiência humana! Tanto os indivíduos como as nações apresentam graus diferentes de desenvolvimento. Alguns fazem progressos definidos e específicos na senda das conquistas espirituais e morais, enquanto outros permanecem ociosamente indiferentes e desinteressados; outros, ainda, parece impedirem egoistamente o progresso daqueles que se esforçam por avançar. Contudo, dentro do coração de cada um de nós, existe a aspiração—embora passiva no momento—de executar, realizar, progredir, ser bom e fazer o bem.

O estudo inspirado da Bíblia convence-nos de que todos os caracteres notáveis nela descritos fizeram esforços valorosos e específicos para obedecer aos preceitos e mandamentos de Deus. As obras que êsses homens realizaram durante a vida evidenciam constante atividade espiritual, motivos e resoluções nobilitantes, e esforços continuados feitos no caminho do bem. Cristo Jesus, o único dentre os homens livre de enganos e pecados, não se desviava um só instante do alvo espiritual: a manifestação de Cristo, a idéia espiritual de Deus. Com poucas palavras declarou o propósito de sua vida e sua unidade com Deus, dizendo (S. João 5:17): "Meu Pai obra até agora, e eu obro também." Sabia que Deus é o criador do homem e que o homem reflete a natureza e poder de Deus.

Assim cantava o profeta Isaías as promessas de Deus (Isaías 42:16): "E guiarei os cegos pelo caminho que nunca conheceram, os farei caminhar pelas veredas que não conheceram; tornarei as trevas em luz perante êles, e as coisas tortas farei direitas. Estas coisas lhes farei, e nunca os desampararei." Tal promessa se cumpre todos os dias na vida das mulheres e homens devotados que se esforçam seriamente por obedecer aos ensinamentos da Ciência Cristã. Esta reitera os ensinamentos da Bíblia, demonstrando de maneira prática, com a restauração e cura, que Deus é perfeito, e o homem, aqui mesmo e agora, a Sua perfeita imagem e semelhança; que Deus nunca está ausente de Sua inteira criação; e a todos quantos Lhe procuram a direção os leva para a segurança e fim de todos os males.

Mary Baker Eddy, Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã, foi obreira infatigável no vinhedo do Pai Eterno, e trabalhou incessantemente para mostrar à humanidade como enveredar pelo caminho que conduz para cima, para a liberdade e ventura, afim de que os homens possam gozar da harmonia da mente e do corpo e obter êxito em todo e qualquer empreendimento justo. A-pesar-de divinamente inspirada e imbuida da revelação da Verdade, não reivindicou o poder com sendo seu. Com mansidão e verdadeira humildade escreveu no "Boston Journal" de 8 de Junho de 1903, conforme se vê no "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (A Primeira Igreja de Cristo, Cientista, e Miscelâneas, pag. 305): "Não reivindico para mim méritos particulares de qualquer natureza. Tudo quanto na realidade sou, Deus fez de mim. Ainda espero ao pé da cruz para aprender definitivamente mais do meu grande Mestre", para aprender "simplesmente a fazer as suas obras".

A Ciência Cristã torna aplicáveis as palavras de Isaías (Isaías 60:1): "Levanta-te, esclarece, porque já vem a tua luz, e a glória do Senhor já vai nascendo sôbre ti". Divulga o fato que a doença, o mal-estar, o pecado, a discórdia, a pobreza, a penúria—todas as condições adversas de mente, corpo ou negócios—consideradas à luz da compreensão espiritual, se revelam ilusões causadas pela sugestão, falsas e inúteis. A cura, como se compreende e pratica na Ciência Cristã é o despertar por Cristo. Verdade, da inquietação e terror de um sonho que não tem presença, lugar, nem poder no reino de Deus, realidade divina. Este ensinamento está de acôrdo com a afirmação bíblica de que Deus fez tudo quanto foi feito, e fê-lo bom. Claro, pois, que tudo quanto não é bom—e, certamente, bôa não é a discórdia mental e física—é irreal, é hipotético.

A realização da verdade está curando diariamente, no mundo inteiro, todos os que se volvem para a Ciência Cristã, e destrói, unicamente por meios espirituais, como ensinou Jesus, as supostas doenças incuráveis, as enfermidades, os aleijões, os apetites e desejos pecaminosos, o abandono da moral, as desigualdades e o convívio desharmonioso.

O caminho que conduz para o alto, e dá à humanidade o poder de se erguer acima e além do sentido contraditório do viver material, está sempre aberto para os que buscam, sinceros o bem espiritual. Escreve Mrs. Eddy em "Miscellaneous Writings" (Escritos Miscelâneos) pag. 328: "Só aquele que segue o Guia, presença espiritual e idéia de Deus, sobe a colina da Ciência Cristã". E acrescenta, reconfortadora: "Tudo quanto obstrue o caminho,—e faz tropeçar, cair, ou desfalecer os mortais que nêle se esforçam por entrar,—o Amor divino há-de afastar; há-de erguer os que tombam; há-de revigorar os fracos".

Informações acerca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo à Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

"The Path that Leads Upward"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN ARTIST has caught the vision of answered prayer, and has depicted a flock of sheep in a pleasant mountain valley, surrounded by impassable cliffs and sheer rocky sides, with but one pathway leading upward and out of the valley. And he has named his picture "The Path that Leads Upward." Only on the pathway is there the bright light of the sun, all else being within colorful but subdued shadows. Some of the sheep have started on the path, others stand idly by, while yet others, selfishly obstructing the narrow path, hinder the progress of those that follow.

How like human experience! Individuals, as well as nations, present differing stages of development. Some have made definite, specific advancement along spiritual and moral lines, while others remain idly indifferent and uninterested, and still others seem selfishly to impede the progress of those who are striving to advance. Yet, inherent in the heart of everyone is the desire—even though for the time being passive—to achieve, to accomplish, to progress, to be and to do good.

The inspired study of the Bible convinces one that all the notable characters portrayed therein made active and specific efforts to obey the guidance and the commands of God. The lifework of each evidences steadfast spiritual activity, purposeful motive and resolve, unceasing striving to be good. Christ Jesus, alone of all men free from mistakes and sin, wavered not one iota from the spiritual goal of manifesting Christ, the spiritual idea of God. Briefly he stated his life purpose and his unity with God when he said (John 5:17), "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." He knew that God creates man, and that man reflects God's nature and power.

The prophet Isaiah sang the promise of God (Isaiah 42:16): "I will bring the blind by a way that they knew not; I will lead them in paths that they have not known: I will make darkness light before them, and crooked things straight. These things will I do unto them, and not forsake them." This promise is being fulfilled daily in the lives of consecrated men and women who are earnestly striving to obey the teachings of Christian Science. This Science reiterates the teachings of the Bible, demonstrating in a practical manner, through restoration and healing, that God is perfect and man, even now and here, His perfect image and likeness; that God is never absent from His entire creation, and that every individual who seeks His guidance is being led into safety and surcease from every ill.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, herself a tireless worker in the Father's vineyard, labored incessantly to show humanity how to take the spiritual pathway that leads upward into freedom and happiness, that men may enjoy harmony of mind and body, and success in every legitimate undertaking. Though divinely inspired and imbued with the revelation of Truth, she disclaimed any power as of herself. She wrote, as quoted in the *Boston Journal* of June 8, 1903, in meekness and true humility (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 305): "I claim no special merit of any kind. All that I am in reality, God has made me. I still wait at the cross to learn definitely more from my great Master," to learn "simply how to do his works."

Christian Science makes practical these words of Isaiah (Isaiah 60:1): "Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee." It reveals the fact that sickness, disease, sin, discord, poverty, lack—all untoward conditions of mind, body, or business—are mesmeric illusions, as untrue as they are inutile, when viewed in the light of spiritual understanding. Healing, as understood and practiced in Christian Science, is an awakening through the Christ, Truth, from a troubled, frightened dream that has neither presence, place, nor power in God's kingdom, divine reality. This teaching accords with the Scriptural statements that God made all that was made, and made it good. It is obvious, then, that whatever is not good—and certainly mental and physical discord is not good—is unreal, hypothetical.

The realization of the truth is daily healing those who turn to Christian Science throughout the world, and is destroying so-called incurable diseases, infirmities, deformities, sinful appetites and desires, moral departures, inequalities, and inharmonious relationships, through spiritual means only, in the way that Jesus taught.

The path that leads upward, that enables humanity to rise above and beyond the discordant sense of material living, is ever open to sincere seekers of spiritual good. Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 328), "He alone ascends the hill of Christian Science who follows the Way-shower, the spiritual presence and idea of God." Then she adds reassuringly, "Whatever obstructs the way,—causing to stumble, fall, or faint, those mortals who are striving to enter the path,—divine Love will remove; and uplift the fallen and strengthen the weak."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

Tropic Sea

THE swimmer's arms are wings
In silver flight.
The moving water sings
A song of night.

A flying fish soars high,
Then strikes the sea,
Leaving against the eye
Its mockery.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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Canadian Fishing Industry Helped By Federal Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Efforts of the Government to expand home markets as a means of aiding Canadian fishermen were described here recently by J. E. Michaud, Federal Minister for Fisheries.

These efforts have taken form in advertising campaigns conducted annually throughout the winter in Canadian newspapers, radio, and women demonstrators and lecturers in centers of large population, Mr. Michaud told members of the Montreal Women's Liberal Club.

Need for Government asistance is seen in the strong competition Canadian fishermen have been receiving from other countries, especially Norway, in foreign markets, the Minister stated. He pointed out that at one time Canada supplied the Italian and Spanish markets almost exclusively with dried cod. International events had practically closed these markets.

In also stressing the importance of foreign markets to the Canadian fisheries, Mr. Michaud said that the Canadian market only absorbed 30 per cent of the products of Canadian fisheries. Seventy per cent had to be exported. The West Indies and South America absorbs the great bulk of processed fish, while the United States market absorbs most of the fresh fish. The British Isles take a large percentage of fresh salmon and fresh halibut, and canned lobster, and canned salmon.

Twenty per cent of the people in Canada live by the fisheries, and 90,000 persons are actually employed in the fishing industry in the Dominion, Mr. Michaud went on. Canadian fisheries extend from Alaska to Newfoundland and comprise 60 different varieties of commercial fish which are caught in territorial waters, processed in Canada, and exported to practically all the countries in the world, including the Fiji Islands.

Canada possesses one of the largest lobster fisheries in the world; one of the biggest salmon fisheries in the world; and off both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts lay what are said to be the best halibut fisheries, which are being fished by four different countries.

Present tabulations being made of the 1938 catch in Canada indicate that the income from sea fish and shellfish will be considerably higher than in 1937. In 1937 the catch was valued at $17,508,900, as compared with the depression years when the catches were valued at $14,610,000 in 1931, and $11,777,500 in 1932.

Exports of fish meal and oil during January to October, 1938, showed increased value, but that was not true of fisheries exports as a whole, and the aggregate value of the shipments sent out of the country for that period was $22,168,600, decreased by $1,051,000.

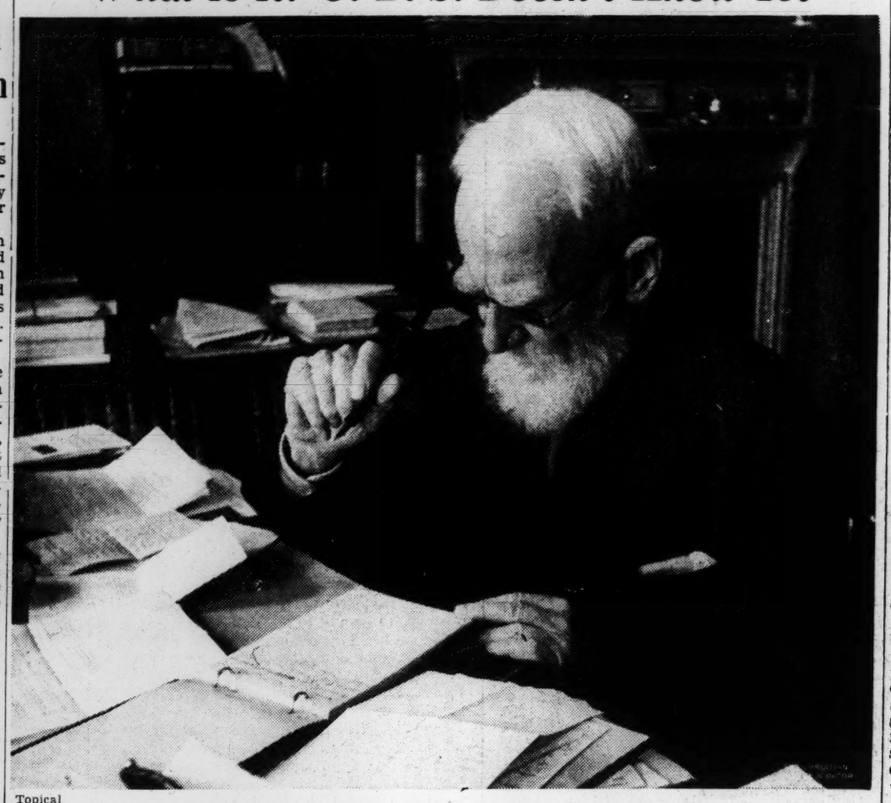
It is easy to put a finger on the factor which was mainly responsible for the reduction. The United States is the biggest single customer for Canada's fisheries industries and a slackening of business activity in the Republic during part of 1938 affected the sales of fish. Of the total reduction in the Dominion's fisheries export trade between Jan. 1 and Oct. 31, the decrease in business with the United States accounted for $825,300.

Happily, the condition which brought about this particular reduction is only temporary and there is the further fortunate fact that the new trade agreement between Canada and the United States will enable Canadian fishermen to do business across the border on much more favorable terms than have hitherto been available to them.

Something less than half of the 10 months' export trade was done with the United States, or $10,515,700 out of $22,168,600, and a trifle more than a quarter, or $5,685,700 with the United Kingdom. While sales to the United States decreased, the trade with Britain showed a gain of $106,100 over the figures for January to October, 1937. The biggest items in Canada's fisheries exports to Great Britain are always canned salmon and canned lobster, but it was sales of other products which brought about the rise in total business with Britain during 1938 period.

The total exports of both meal and oil showed increase in the 1938 period, but in the case of each of the other three classes of fisheries products—fresh and frozen, canned, and dried, pickled and smoked—there was a reduction. The business by classes was $9,599,400 in the case of the first, $8,053,000 in canned fish and shellfish, and $2,869,400 in dried, smoked, and pickled fish. The respective reductions, each of them stated in round figures, were $619,000, $614,000, and $27,300. So far as fresh and frozen fish are concerned, the drop was in the business done with the United States.

What Is It? G. B. S. Doesn't Know Yet



Topical

The Author-Dramatist Just Keeps on Writing

It May Be a Book, It May Be a Film

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Is it a play, after all? Britain's famous author, G. Bernard Shaw, ponders over his shorthand notes in his study at Whitehall Court, London, where some of his most famous work has been done.

Mr. Shaw has been writing something for quite a long time now. But he won't say what it is—because he doesn't know. It may be a play; or it may be a film. He is waiting to see how it turns out. Meanwhile, he just goes on writing.

It is not unconnected with the reign of Charles II. Most of the famous people of the time appear in it. That goes, presumably, for Sir Isaac Newton. Gravity's discoverer is being written about by one of gravity's greatest disturbers.

Australia Reverses Flow of Immigrants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—At a cost of more than £70,000 Australia has reversed the flow of British migration. Last year the excess of British departures over arrivals in Australia was approximately 500.

The Government's revival of the assisted-passages' scheme came into operation on March 4, 1938. Between that date and Jan. 1, this year, approval had been given for 5,684 assisted passages, including 643 children.

Of these, 2,782 are for New South Wales, 1,238 for Victoria, 727 for Queensland, 142 for South Australia, 538 for Western Australia, 38 for Tasmania, two for the Northern Territory and eight for the Australian Capital Territory.

Australia Plans For New Industry In Refugee Flood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—The Commonwealth Government is establishing a new branch at Australia House in London to deal with the large numbers of refugees applying for permission to come to Australia. It is also considered likely that a Commonwealth officer may be established on the continent of Europe.

The Commonwealth's Paris office and Australia House are being "snowed under" with applications from refugees.

Since the middle of 1938, more than 40,000 refugees have applied for permits to enter Australia. It is estimated that if all had been admitted, more than £12,000,000 would have been brought into the Commonwealth.

It is now estimated that the 15,000 refugees who will be granted permits to enter within the next three years will bring with them not less than £4,500,000 in new capital. In addition to bringing new capital into Australia, the refugees will be instrumental in establishing new industries.

The Government opposes any block settlement plan for alien migrants. It has already rejected a proposal to establish a Jewish colony in the Northern Territory. A similar rejection was made of a suggestion that the plateau country in the hinterland of New Guinea should be used for the establishment of a Jewish colony.

Flogging in British Navy on Way Out

The News

LONDON, March 29 (AP)—The British Government disclosed yesterday that the Admiralty had asked it to abolish the centuries-old punishment of flogging in the British Navy.

This was announced to a House of Commons Committee considering the Government's criminal justice bill. Favorable action was indicated.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Proposals for the abolition of flogging in Britain, except for certain crimes of violence committed inside prisons, have met with a favorable reception in the House of Commons.

These proposals are included in a measure for humanizing penal justice which Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, has brought forward on behalf of the British Government. The clause in this measure which would abolish flogging, has been under debate in the Committee stage of the discussions.

It was brought out in connection with the Admiralty's request that the "cat o'nine tails," frequently used for various breaches of discipline up until 1881, was now authorized only for mutiny and "closely allied offenses" in peace time, the maximum sentence being 25 lashes.

Meanwhile, opposition to the proposals in the House of Commons to abolish flogging completely has been based on several grounds.

One of these grounds was that when such a crime as that of housebreaking occurs, the offender is likely to be deterred from adding violence to robbery if he knows that this would involve liability to flogging in addition to other penalties.

It was added that although offenders who have been subjected to flogging may have been reconvicted thereafter in a large proportion of cases than those punished by other methods, this proved nothing because, as a general rule, only the most hardened criminals come under the lash.

Another argument was that antisocial crimes—like that of illicit drug-selling—can only be effectually prevented by inflicting physical pain upon the culprit.

A third argument applies especially to children and other young people. It was that corporal punishment, being quickly over, leaves behind it less deleterious effects upon the offender than more drawn-out retribution.

A fourth was that since the Government proposes to retain flogging for certain offenses when committed inside a prison, it thereby stultifies its own case for any general prohibition of such means of punishment.

Facts Cited in Disproof

This argument was reinforced by the consideration that the balance of British judicial opinion has so far shown itself in favor of the retention of ability to inflict flogging as a deterrent to crimes of brutality.

Sir Samuel Hoare challenged all these points. He quoted a long series of carefully compiled official statistics of actual experiences in specific cases to show that the claim that so brutal a form of punishment as that of flogging deters from violence, is entirely unsustained by facts.

He used similarly convincing reports to show that there is no foundation for the supposition that anti-social offenders do in fact pay more attention to corporal punishment than to less demoralizing forms of correction. He admitted that British judges took a different view and he agreed that their opinion was worthy of very great respect. He considered, however, that such opinion was overborne by that of other lifelong students of penology who had reached opposite conclusions.

Concerning any special position in regard to children, he remarked that in their case corporal punishment was already fast becoming obsolete.

Why He Changed His Views

He went on to say that before he had himself studied all the facts he had been in favor of the retention of flogging. But with fuller knowledge he had completely changed his view.

He was now fully convinced, he said, that that form of punishment could be safely done without and that the time had come for the step forward in this respect which the measure proposed.

He defended nevertheless the retention of flogging for certain offenses when committed by those already undergoing sentences of imprisonment. His reason here was that inside prisons alternative means of correction could not operate to the same extent as when the offenders were at large.

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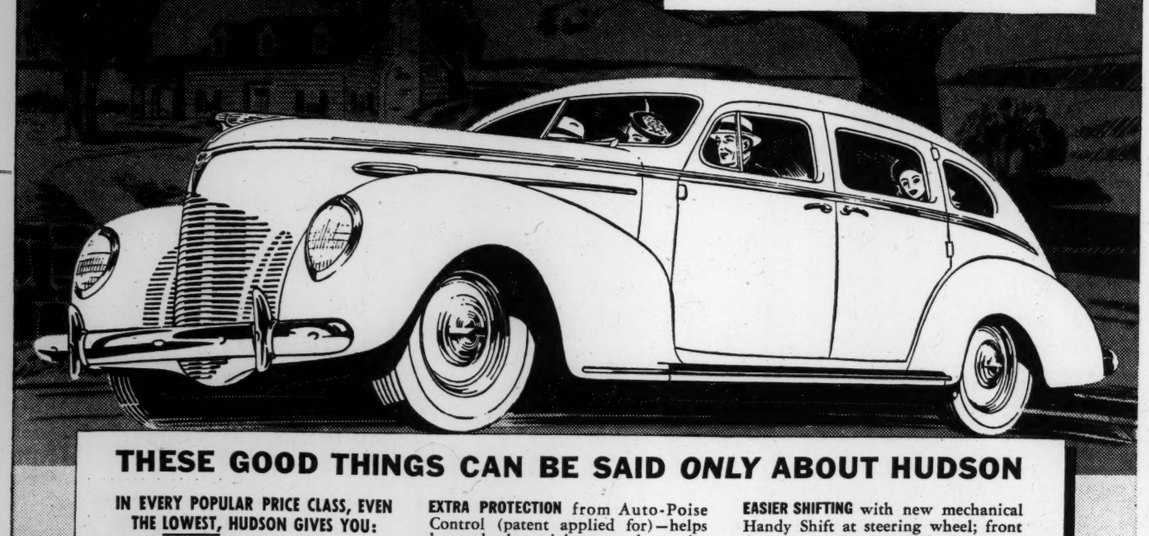

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1939 ☆☆ R

Tax Problem Severest For Communities

owns face higher rate regardless of economy —Taxpayers' Associations to ask savings.

The serious effect of a huge State expenditure upon already overloaded eal estate taxpayers was never more vividly apparent than this year when Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, certified a $20,750,000 tax to be saddled upon all cities and towns to finance the prospective deficit in the 1939 State budget.

Unlike many other States, Massachusetts taps real estate to make up any State budget deficit, a convenient system which has perhaps retarded the search for new revenue sources and spread the budget deficit over a larger portion of the people.

Today because of the $20,750,000 certified State tax, cities and towns on that one item alone are facing average tax rate increases of $1.84, with many communities being forced to accept greater automatic increases because of the manner in which the State tax is assessed.

Another $1.38 to Be Added

Moreover, a $9,000,000 additional State tax assessed last year, which must be raised out of current revenue this year unless the Legislature allows communities to pay this sum by floating five-year bond issues, will add another $1.38 to the average tax rate.

These factors, plus a prospective decrease in income tax revenue to be distributed to the cities and towns, make the municipal problem particularly severe this year, for regardless of whether municipal officials slash their expenditures sharply, they still may face increased tax rates.

The budget of Mayor Maurice J. obin of Boston showed this fact. espite a slash of nearly $2,000,000 a his own budget, the Mayor, because of the State Tax, the Elevated deficit and decreased revenue prospects—factors entirely beyond his control—probably will be forced to declare a $45 tax rate compared to $41.30 in 1939. Other city officials are facing the same unhappy prospects.

Still Below Budget Deficit

Another important fact disturbing State and municipal officials is that the $20,750,000 certified State tax is approximately $8,000,000 below the actual State budget deficit. The other amount is to be covered through new revenue proposals or prospective economies.

The new revenue proposals, such as a sales tax, a cigarette tax, income tax increases, an additional cent on the gasoline tax and the like, have already caused a storm of protest.

Thus the only possible means of obtaining some relief is through economy, a course being pursued by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations.

To the April 4 taxpayers' hearing on the budget to be held at Mechanics Building before the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means, the Federation, it is understood, is ready to propose economies totaling approximately $11,000,000 a year for 1939 and 1940. These include a moratorium on new highway construction for two years.

E. M. M.

Five Communities Win Safety Medals

Trophies to the winners of the intercommunity safety contest are to be presented next Tuesday to the Mayors of Fall River, Lawrence, and Pittsfield, and the Selectmen of Northbridge, and Ware, according to State police headquarters.

The contest was sponsored by the Massachusetts Safety Council. Presentation will be by Governor Leverett Saltonstall at the eighteenth annual safety conference.

Taxpayers Expect To Jam Mechanics Building Hearing

Faneuil Hall, hallowed cradle of American liberty, will not resound to modern pleas for liberty from excessive state expenditures, as previously planned.

Instead, the April 4 taxpayers hearing on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's $190,000,000 biennial budget has been shifted to the more spacious Mechanics Building. With the prospects of at least 5,000 taxpayers storming the hearing to demand major economies. Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, agreed that Mechanics Building should be hired for the hearing, a precedent making move.

The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, the Speaker announced, has agreed to pay $500 for rental of the building. The Federation originally demanded the Taxpayers hearing and has organized a taxpayers storming party in the interest of economy. So serious is the economy drive that the Federation arranged for excursion rates on railroads for persons desiring to attend.

The group has organized this drive as never before and already legislators on Beacon Hill are beginning to feel unprecedented pressure for economy to relieve real estate of excessive taxation.

Meanwhile, Governor Saltonstall revealed that he will send to the Legislature next week a new tax and finance message. The Chief Executive declined to reveal the specific proposals to be made.

However, it is certain he will ask the Legislature to economize considerably and probably will present a few specific economy proposals. At the time he submitted his budget the Governor, it is explained, had not had sufficient opportunity to do a real pruning job.

It is also anticipated by many that the Governor will adopt the previous suggestion of Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, that the State assume the welfare burden of the cities and towns through a modified sales tax or a tax on payrolls. Under this plan most of the municipal tax rates would drop to $30 or less per $1,000, a figure which the Commissioner told the Legislature would attract industry to Massachusetts.

This plan would also include rigid state control of other municipal expenses to keep tax rates down.

Action Asked

HARTFORD, Conn., March 29 (AP) —Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin urged a quick settlement of the three-state truck strike last night in a telegram to Joseph M. Tone, State Labor Commissioner.

The Governor disclosed that "complaints have come to me that small manufacturing companies are suffering from lack of transportation for raw materials and finished goods which is interfering with employment."

Parley Called By Vanderbilt In R. I. Strike

Two other States lend aid in efforts to settle dispute in truck industry.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 29—Gov. William H. Vanderbilt and a Board of State and Federal officials will meet with union truck drivers and commercial haulers at the Hotel Biltmore today in another attempt to settle the 10-day truck strike.

James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor in Massachusetts; Joseph M. Tone, Commissioner of Labor in Connecticut, and Carl E. L. Gill, U. S. conciliator, will attend. The parley was called by the Governor, although no request for such a meeting had been received from interested parties since the owners last Sunday rejected a compromise proposal by Governor Vanderbilt.

A new proposal was said to be ready for submission to the conferees, but no terms were disclosed. Owners rejected the most recent compromise because they said they could not "possibly absorb" increased costs entailed in the wage boosts proposed.

Boston trucks were operating in Rhode Island today to relieve the shortage in materials which has threatened to cripple many industries. Joseph F. Prior, President of the Providence Local of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers, said that the vehicles would be manned by union drivers by arrangement with the Boston local, whose members are not affected by the tri-State strike.

Action in Federal Courts was under preparation by representatives of the three major trucking concerns operating in this State and Connecticut, truck owners made known today.

Hugh M. Joseloff, counsel for the Consolidated Motor Lines, said he and lawyers for the Adley Express Company and the McCarthy Freight System were preparing suits to be filed charging violation by the union of the Sherman Anti-Trust and Clayton Acts. The action is to be filed in the District Court at Hartford. There is no intention at present to extend the proposed litigation to this State and Massachusetts but it may be done later.

The suits will charge "unlawful interference with interstate commerce in restraint of trade and competition." "Triple damages" will be asked against the union, the attorney said.

Members of the Providence Local of the New England Truck Union, an independent union comprising the 350 truck drivers of the New England Transportation Company, met last night to discuss the question of affiliating with the chauffeurs and teamsters of the American Federation of Labor.

Union officials said no final decision was made, but a committee was appointed to negotiate with the A. F. of L. This Committee will report at another meeting of the local tonight, when a vote on affiliation will be taken.

Trucks Are Withdrawn

HARTFORD, Conn., March 29 (AP) —Myles W. Illingworth, Manager of the Connecticut Motor Truck Association, announced today that more than 50 operators had withdrawn their trucks from the highways.

He said the action had been taken because the strike called by the union drivers of three major companies had disrupted business.

McDonald Sponsors Move For Terminals Market

William J. McDonald, Boston real estate agent, appeared before the Committee on State Administration today in behalf of a bill for which he is sponsor seeking permission to incorporate the Boston Terminals Market in Boston and East Boston, with the status of a public utility, and issue $15,000,000 in bonds to finance the project.

The bill would permit Mr. McDonald and two others to form the corporation, take the land in the present market district by eminent domain and rebuild the area. The Boston plan covers 25 acres.

Cold Storage 'Ballooning' Illustrated

By a Staff Photographer

Rubber Bags to Encase Food for Quick Freezing

No. 1: Gordon Gott of Dewey & Almy Chemical Company's experimental laboratories holds an inflated balloon. Pictures No. 2 and 4: Miss Dorothy Andrews of Belmont, Mass., member of the secretarial staff, demonstrates how a large size balloon, or more properly a Cryo-Vac bag, is first blown up, and then by merely raising the temperature of the rubber with hot water or warm air it becomes taut. No. 3 shows a small container with wide-mouthed balloon stretched over the top. A vacuum is applied which draws the rubber in until it lines the container; the food to be preserved is dropped in, the vacuum released, and the "ballooned" product then dropped into hot water to tighten the bond.

Food Kept in Balloons for Year or More

(Continued from Page 1)

mouthed 'balloon' the balloon being evacuated of all air, the package is then dipped quickly into hot water which tightens the seal, and passes into the freezer where a dip into brine quick-freezes it as solid as a board. It can then be stored for a month or a year—perhaps longer. Nobody knows for certain what the upper limit may be, for the process is not old enough to complete long term tests.

Another important point, one that interests packers mostly, is that since there is no evaporation of moisture from the food, there is practically no frosting of the refrigerating coils except when the doors are opened and moist air allowed to enter. This prevents losses in time and efficiency when freezer plants must be shut down for deffrosting.

Because the Cryo-Vac bag shrinks to give a lustrous, transparent covering, it has considerable consumer appeal. Shoppers also will like the extra assurance of protected, unhandled merchandise. Labels and inspection stamps easily show through the transparent rubber. Further, there is no formation of ice crystals between wrapper and product.

Most foodstuffs have a definite peak of goodness in season and flavor. Quick freezing has long been recognized as a way of catching the food right at this peak, and with Cryo-Vac latex bags to prevent loss of moisture, the freezing and storage industry may well rejoice. High speed methods and equipment allow workers to process food products with a minimum of waste time, and the cost to the ultimate consumer is only a fraction more. Researchers hope to conduct experiments in the preservation of fresh fruits and vegetables during the next growing season.

One glance at the guest registry at the laboratory is sufficient to impress one with the international importance of the process, for representatives of Japan, Germany, Argentina, Australia, and many other nations, have inspected the test plant.

U. S. Should Stop Selling to Japan, Lowell Wire Avers

A telegram "strongly urging Congress to take prompt action to stop the supply of materials from America essential to the success of the Japanese campaign," sent by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, Honorary Chairman of the Boston Committee for nonparticipation in Japanese Aggression, was received today at Washington by Key Pittman, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Representative Sam D. McReynolds.

The message signed by Dr. Lowell, Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill, Honorary Vice-Chairman, and G. N. Steiger, Committee Chairman, stated that Congress should consider the present situation in the Far East "where international law and human rights are being even more flagrantly violated and where Japan in her invasion of China is deliberately destroying specific American rights."

The United States is now exporting more than 50 per cent of raw materials used in Japan, the Committee reported. Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State is Chairman of the National Committee.

Office Workers Deny Quitting C. I. O.

Another episode in the internecine warfare between America's two large labor organizations was enacted today as office workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Boston denied they had gone over to the American Federation of Labor.

In a joint statement, issued by the presidents of the three Boston locals of the United Office and Professional Workers of America (C. I. O.), the unions described as "without basis" the claims of Frank Weikel, president of the International Council of Office Workers (A. F. of L.) made last Monday.

Mr. Weikel had said that the New York City local of the C. I. O. had voted to join the A. F. of L., and that he had received overtures from the C. I. O. locals in Boston and a dozen other cities. Mrs. Anne Prosten, Mrs. Marion K. Rantz, and Gerald J. Connor, presidents of Locals 3, 68, and 41, today said:

"Our organization wants to reaffirm its allegiance to the C. I. O. as the champion of the economic interests of the white-collar and professional workers in Boston. However, we do want to point to the fact that we previously congratulated President Roosevelt on calling a unity conference, and that we will be glad to consider amalgamation with the A. F. of L. when the national organizations decide on a basis for unity."

Opportunities for Youth The Demand of Educator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 29—Connecticut's attention was directed today to what Dr. Albert N. Jorgensen, President of Connecticut State College, called the "grave social problem" of its youth.

Thousands of Connecticut boys and girls, Dr. Jorgensen said in his biennial report to the Governor, are out of school and yet have no jobs. Unless youth is provided with opportunity, either to work or to continue education, he declared, the cost will be paid in "social stress and strain if not disintegration."

"Russia, Italy, Germany," said Dr. Jorgensen, "have nationalized their lower schools and each has stifled its universities. Support has been withdrawn from these institutions of higher learning, standards have been lowered, able instructors have been replaced by less able ones, with the result that these countries have doomed themselves to several generations of intellectual, cultural and social mediocrity. . . .

Penalty of Neglect

"If we neglect our youth, if we allow them to grow up in ignorance and in idleness, then no plans which we may make for social, economic, or civic improvements will be workable a few years hence. We will gain nothing if prosperity is restored by neglecting the educational birthright of our children. Any apparent gain would soon appear as a permanent loss."

Connecticut, Dr. Jorgensen disclosed, has a worse record than most states in providing opportunities for its boys and girls. Connecticut is 46th among the 48 states in the number of high school graduates who go on to college. In the State there are a quarter of a million boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 24. The vast majority of them, declared Dr. Jorgensen, are both out of school and out of work.

Taking a large measure of responsibility on the shoulders of Connecticut State College for furthering the education of those boys and girls who are equipped to continue their studies, Dr. Jorgensen also outlined a comprehensive program of educational expansion for the entire State.

Attendance Age

He suggested raising the compulsory attendance age to 18, and providing the necessary funds for tuition and maintenance so that boys and girls could stay in school until that age.

He proposed expanded high school offerings for boys and girls who want to return after four years, and suggested not only the standard courses but some of "entirely different" nature such as radio broadcasting, aeronautics, hairdressing.

He suggested a community program, sponsored by local organizations, with advice of specialists from the State College and the State Department of Education, to promote orchestras, bands, flower shows, dramatic clubs, debating clubs, and nature study clubs.

Dr. Jorgensen made the flat prediction that in the next two decades education will be reorganized so that work now done in the first two years of college will be done in high school. College training for professional fields will become more selective, he predicted. Administration of public education will be reorganized so that all state institutions of higher learning will be under a single authority.

Dorchester Heights Urged as Shrine

Authorization of conveyance by the City of Boston to the Federal Government of the monument and land known as Dorchester Heights, for preservation as a national shrine, was urged before the Legislative Committee on Cities today by Senator John E. Kerrigan (D) of South Boston. Three bills providing for this authorization are being considered by the Committee.

"On these heights," said the Senator, "the most critical struggle of the American Revolution was fought and won. This victory was the turning point—the difference between success and failure—and it made possible our future independence."

Quoting from a speech made by Gov. Edward Everett on July 4, 1885, Senator Kerrigan said "the Battle of Dorchester Heights marked the most eventful hour in the life of George Washington." Its importance, the Senator complained, has been overlooked by historians and the schools.

Thomas Dorgan, Legislative Agent for the City of Boston, recorded Mayor Tobin as being in favor of the proposal.

Sponsors of the bills have stated that they feel sure the Federal Government will act favorably on the proposal.

Ely Renounces Milk Act He Signed

Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely (D) of Massachusetts today asked the Legislature to abolish the price-fixing powers of the State Milk Control Board which he had signed into law while Governor from 1931-34.

"I want to undo what I think was a very unwise thing," he told a joint meeting of the Legislative Committees on Agriculture and Public Health.

Mr. Ely, who gained national prominence three years ago by a sweeping attack upon the New Deal philosophy and a plea for a return to "rugged individualism," asked for repeal of the "planned economy" milk price-fixing law adopted "during what was believed to be an emergency."

The provision which Mr. Ely personally asked the Legislature to repeal empowers the Control Board to set the resale price of milk in Massachusetts. Declaring the provision had worked to the benefit of the "middle man" but that it would prove "ruinous" to the farmer, whom it was designed to protect, the Democratic former Governor said:

"I now wish to correct a statute that bears my signature."

The former Governor was opposed by Judge James O'Brien, Chairman of the Milk Control Board, and by Cecil Ford, Manager of the New Bedford Milk Producers' Association. The latter declared the fixing of resale prices had helped both farmer and consumer and that the number of farms in the State had increased since the law was passed, whereas for 25 years previously farmers went out of business at the rate of one a day.

G. O. P. 'Purge' Takes Three More

The Republican "purge" of office associates of Former Gov. Charles F. Hurley continued today when three more Democratic names were listed to drop from the State pay roll.

John F. Aspell, former Democratic floor leader in the House and close associate of the Governor during 1937 and 1938, will be dropped from his $3,480 a year job as assistant business agent in the State Department of Mental Health on April 8.

Daniel Farrell, former assistant secretary to Governor Hurley, will also be dropped on the same day from an identical position in the department.

Miss Margaret Cotter, former stenographer for Governor Hurley, will leave the State service on April 6. She has been serving as a clerk in the Mental Health Department at $1,900 a year.

All three employees had been given non-competitive civil service examinations in the closing days of the Hurley administration. To become permanent employees they were required to serve six months probationary period, during which time they could be ousted legally. The probationary period for Mr. Aspell and Mr. Farrell would have ended on May 7, while that of Miss Cotter would have ended on April 7.

Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, State Commissioner of Mental Health, declined to say whether new appointees would fill the positions but said the jobs were necessary.

Relief-Getters and Taxpayers: Their Needs Urge Efficiency

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 29—Fiscal policies of local governments are receiving much attention in New Hampshire. Part of this has been brought on by the realization that relief is an item that must be considered as a regular expense and an expense that must be met out of regular receipts. In the second place, taxpayers' organizations have become an important force and are looking for efficiency in local government as a means of cutting down real estate taxation.

A bill now before the State lawmakers would create a Division of Municipal Accounting within the State Tax Commission. This division would establish uniform methods of accounting for the cities, towns, counties, school and village districts of the State.

Judge John R. Spring, chairman of the State Tax Commission, has another idea in mind regarding local fiscal affairs. He suggests that county government be placed in the hands of "an officer or fiscal agent appointed by the court and not dependent for his office in any way on politics."

Judge Spring finds that apart from public welfare and county taxes, cities and towns of the State spent $463,808 less in 1937 than they did in 1925, but that by taking public welfare and county taxation into consideration an increase of $2,479,407 results.

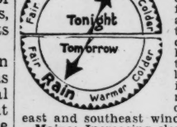
'Cartwheel' Counters

Silver "cartwheels" have come back into circulation in this section in a move aimed to determine the turnover of money paid out by the Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration. The new influx of this one-time popular coin is somewhat of a surprise to many people who receive them through various channels but each of these coins reminds its temporary owner that it was paid out for chopping operations in connection with the timber salvage operations.

Already 10,000 "cartwheels" have been used and before the termination of the buying program July 1 it is anticipated that $50,000 in silver will have been put back into circulation. The Timber Salvage Administration hit upon this idea as a means of demonstrating to the general public that the money paid out in salvaging operations goes through many hands.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness this afternoon and tonight, followed by overcast and slightly warmer tonight and Thursday; moderate rain late tonight, continuing Thursday; lowest temperature in the lower 30's; moderate and increasing northeast, east and southeast winds.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by snow or rain Thursday, slowly rising temperature Thursday and in north portion tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by snow or rain beginning late tonight or Thursday, slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by rain on the coast and rain or snow in the interior beginning late tonight or Thursday, slowly rising temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by rain beginning late tonight or Thursday, slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northeast shifting to east or southeast winds becoming fresh to strong Thursday and weather becoming overcast tonight followed by intermittent rain Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	
Boston	27	25	Minneapolis	24	24
Bermuda	66	64	New Orleans	70	70
Chicago	34	32	New York	30	30
Denver	24	24	Norfolk	44	44
Helena	28	26	Philadelphia	34	30
Kansas City	36	36	St. Louis	38	38
Los Angeles	48	48	San Francisco	50	50
Miami	62	58	Washington	36	36

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 29.
B—Minimum, March 28.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 6:01 p. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Thursday, 6:22 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:35 p. m.

Around the Corner—

Fire Alarm—There was no rush or confusion about the extinguishing of a fire at the Amherst, Mass., home of Murray Goodhind the other day. Firemen received a written invitation to the event.

Delivered by Mr. Goodhind's daughter, it read: "We have a chimney fire in our kitchen. It's very quiet and has been going on since yesterday, but just found it out. There is water in the cellar, so you will need boots."

Wooden Nickels—Most persons "don't take any wooden nickels," but Dr. Sidney G. Holmes of Boston is not included in this class. He has a hobby of collecting them. His collection of these wooden coins commemorate historic events in more than 60 cities in the United States. His hobby has proved so popular that each week he receives at least six letters from fellow collectors for exchange of nickels.

Going Up—The Cannon Mountain Aerial Tramway carried its 150,000th passenger last Saturday, according to its manager, Roland Peabody. It started operation on June 29 last year.

"What goes up must come down" is an old saying, but not all these passengers came down on the tramway—a great many of them have made the return trip on skis, of course.

It had been planned to close the tramway in the latter part of April for overhauling, but with eight feet of snow promising skiing for another month at least, the work has been postponed until early in June.

Sound Men Vigilant—Sound effects men in radio studios are watching their miscellaneous contraptions closely now that April 1 is nearly here. The opportunity to tamper with their equipment is just a little too tempting to pranksters. Last year, for instance, they recall that Virgil Reimer, Jack Benney's sound man, found that someone had substituted shatterproof glass in his "glass crasher."

Anchors Aweigh!—The first miniature sailboat of the 1939 season has appeared on the lagoon of the Charles River Basin. A 12-year-old skipper by the name of Charley was the early bird. His little boat cut through the cold water before noon last Sunday. A colleague followed him in the afternoon, and later a six-foot devotee added his little craft to the fleet. The ducks looked on, splashing and quacking with enthusiasm. Spring is here—no doubt about it now.

No Potato—Souvenir hunters have been keeping Gov. Leverett Saltonstall busy. Neckties and handkerchiefs are in heavy demand—and autographs, of course, are sought by hundreds of visitors and correspondents.

The Governor has complied with a request for a copy of his automobile registration plates for a Hudson Bay Company exhibit in British Columbia; for a spoon for a special collection, and for a miniature elephant to join others garnered from Republican Governors. But one plea had to be denied.

It was for a potato grown on the Saltonstall farm in Dover, Mass. The potato crop was virtually ruined by the September storms the Governor explained, and not a single homegrown tuber was available.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Plymouth—
Character sketches by Ruth Draper. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays, 2:30. (One week only.)

Wilbur—
"The Importance of Being Earnest," starring Clifton Webb. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Sweethearts," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15. Also "Disbarred," with Gail Patrick. 2, 5, 8. Tomorrow "The Girl Downstairs," with Franchot Tone and Franciska Gaal. Also "Arrest Bulldog Drummond," featuring E. S. Clive and Reginald Denny.

Metropolitan—
Claudette Colbert and Don Ameche in "midnight." 10 a. m., 12:25, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Also "King of Chinatown," with Akim Tamiroff and Anna May Wong. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Tomorrow: "Yes, My Darling Daughter," with Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. Also "Torchy Blane in Chinatown," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane.

Exeter—
Jeanette MacDonald in "Sweethearts." 2:40, 5:45, 8:45. Also George O'Brien and Lorraine Johnson in "Arizona Legion." 1:45, 4:45, 7:45. Tomorrow: Michael Whalen and Mary Hart in "Mysterious Miss X." Also "Little Women," featuring Katharine Hepburn, Joan Bennett and Paul Lukas.

Coolidge Corner—
"Mr. Moto's Last Warning," featuring Peter Lorre. 1:50, 5:50, 8:15. Also "Trade Winds," starring Frederic March and Joan Bennett. 3:25, 6:40, 9:55.

Normandie—
Lew Ayres in "Young Dr. Kildare." Also "The Lady Vanishes," with Margaret Lockwood, Paul Lukas and Michael Redgrave.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Blackwell's Island," featuring John Garfield. Fenway: 2:05, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. Also Jane Withers in "The Arizona Wildcat." Fenway: 12:45, 3:35, 6:20, 9:10. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25. Tomorrow: Sylvia Sydney in "... One Third of a Nation." Also "Never Say Die," with Martha Raye, Bob Hope and Andy Divine.

Fine Arts—
Charles Boyer and Michele Morgan in "Orage." 1, 2:40, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:50. Also "Ravel's Bolero," 2:30, 4:15, 6, 7:50, 9:35.

Keith Memorial—
"Love Affair," starring Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Society Smugglers," with Preston Foster and Irene Hervey. 11:42 a. m., 2:42, 5:42, 8:42.

R. K. O. Boston—
William Powell and Ginger Rogers in "Star of Midnight." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Lost Patrol," with Victor McLaglen. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. Tomorrow: Stage show: Lorraine and Rognan, Tommy Trent, and the Oxford Boys. (The two films are being held over.)

South Station Theater—
"Lands of Inca Memories," "Peaceful Neighbors," latest March of Time, "Spring Fashion Forecast," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Wife, Husband and Friend." Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Talisman," with Alice Faye and Constance Bennett. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:30.

State and Orpheum—
"Stagecoach," with Claire Trevor and John Wayne. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:20, 10:20. State: 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Whispering Enemies," with Jack Holt and Dolores Costello. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:15, 9:10. State 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55. Tomorrow: "Honolulu," starring Eleanor Powell and Robert Young. Also "Burn 'Em Up O'Connor," with Dennis O'Keefe and Cecilia Parker.

Trans-Lux—
Holding over "The Mutiny of the Elsinore," with Paul Lukas. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:05, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Newsreel Digest," 9:20 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:20, 8.

Tremont—
"The Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. Also "A Man to Remember." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
"The Citadel," with Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. 1:55, 6, 9:45. Also "Topper," with Roland Young, Constance Bennett and Cary Grant. 4, 8:10.

Uptown—
"Gunga Din," with Victor McLaglen, Cary Grant and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Walt Disney Review," 3:05, 5:55, 8:50.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert in "It Happened One Night." Also "Fire Over England," with Vivien Leigh, Laurence Olivier, Flora Robson and Raymond Massey. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Sweethearts." Also March of Time's "Background for War."

Other Events

Lampoon Building, Cambridge—
"Before Breakfast," by Eugene O'Neill. Produced by the Community Theater Society. Repeated Thursday evening. 8:30.

West End Community House, 38 Chambers Street—
Illustrated talk on Panama by William R. Wheeler, Jr. 8.

Peabody Playhouse, 357 Charles Street—
"The Inheritors," by Susan Glaspell. Presented by the New England Repertory Players. 8:30.

The Barn, 36 Joy Street—
"Nor All Thy Tears," by Manuel S. Novins, presented by the Ford Hall Forum Players, together with the Contemporary Dance Group. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Roxbury Evening School Center, Roxbury—
Three-act operetta, "The Gypsy Rover," by Dodge, presented by the Roxbury Community Chorus. 8.

Fogg Art Museum—
Lecture by Dr. Charles de Tolnay on "Hieronymus Bosch" (French). 4.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Landscape paintings by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Wellesley Sets 'America's Policy' For June Topic

"What Foreign Policy for America?" will be the timely theme of the eighth annual New England Institute of International Relations, to be held at Wellesley College, June 27 to July 7, it was announced today by George A. Selleck, director of the Institute.

The faculty this year will include Norman Thomas, Socialist leader; R. H. Markham, staff correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor in Central Europe; Maj. George Fielding Eliot, author of "The Ramparts We Watch"; Max Habicht, assistant to the Legal Adviser of the League of Nations in Geneva; William A. Orton, Professor of Economics at Smith College and author of "Twenty Years Armistice"; Leyton Richards, former minister at Carrs Lane Church, Birmingham, England; Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, and others.

Nine Other "Meets"

The New England Institute is one of nine similar conferences held in different parts of the country under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee and the Council for Social Action of the Congregational-Christian Churches. The institutes were planned by the Quaker committee a decade ago as a means of building toward world peace by "leading leaders" to gain a better understanding of forces at work in international relations.

The conferences have always drawn numbers of ministers, educators, leaders of clubs and other groups, as well as students and individuals deeply interested in gaining a clearer view of world events and their effects at home and abroad.

They are open "to all persons interested in the study of world affairs and in the promotion of community education on international issues."

Balanced Mental Diet

The programs are carefully balanced, with morning lectures and round table discussions, followed in the afternoon by informal discussion groups—many of them meeting under shady trees on the Wellesley College campus, or occasionally, even, in canoes on the cool waters of Lake Waban.

Tennis, swimming, bicycling and other forms of recreation are available to those interested in them, and trips to historic spots around Boston are also arranged for afternoon hours.

Evening lectures by important speakers are given in Alumni Hall. These are open to the public as well as to members of the Institute. Course tickets are available at reduced rates.

Both resident and day students will be admitted as members of the Institute. None but members may attend events other than the evening lectures. The entire cost for resident students compares favorably with the expense of an 11-day vacation in a moderately priced summer hotel.

Conference at Perkins

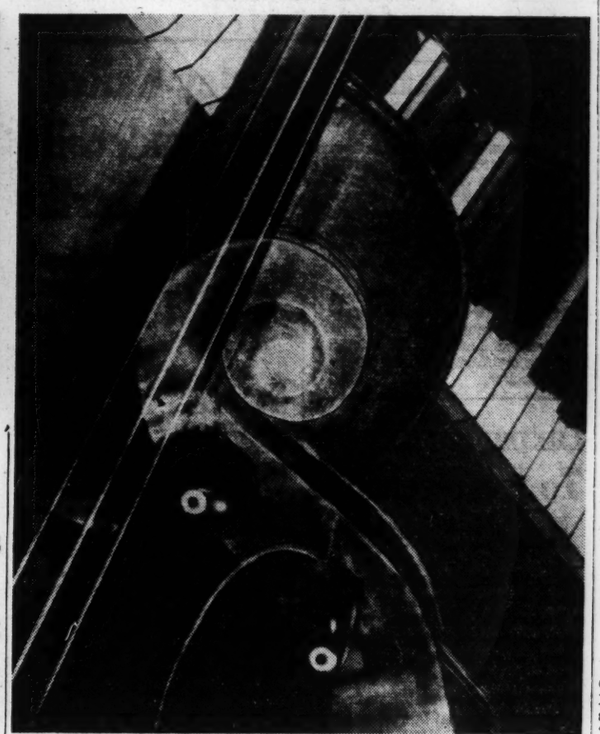
More than 100 volunteer organizations interested in helping the blind will be represented in an all-day conference at Perkins Institution for the Blind, Watertown, Mass., May 25. MacEnnis Moore, field representative of the American Foundation for the Blind, will speak on "The Role of the Volunteer."

Boys Learn Expression in Photography and Exhibit Work in New York

Skippy Self, Dewey Nelson, deForest Trimingham

Picture of his sister, by "Skippy"—Sidney—Self, of New Canaan, Conn.

"Cat in the Box," by Dewey Nelson of West Suffield, Conn.



Abstract design, by deForest Trimingham of Hamilton, Bermuda.

Boys Studying Photography Turn a Hobby Into a Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 29—Photographs made by 10 boys from Avon Old Farms School near here and now on exhibition in the Feragie Gallery in New York City, are the result of a hobby which became a subject for class instruction. The young artists range in age from 13 to 18.

Their instructor, himself an expert, is a self-taught photographer, Paul Cushing Child.

The Avon course began with a camera club six years ago. Its members were boys with cameras or with friends whose cameras they could borrow. In 1933 the membership included the art instructor and five students.

Mr. Child has found photography as useful, he says, as painting or drawing in teaching the elements of self-expression. In addition, the results can be noted sooner; give a boy a pencil and drawing paper, and it still may be a long time before he produces anything recognizable as a picture. A camera gets results at once; they may—says Mr. Child—be terrible, but there's something there the boy can see, and skill comes.

Design, composition, and other fundamentals are just as readily taught with photography as with classes in drawing or painting, Mr. Child finds. The boys develop an awareness of art and some capacity to form a judgment of it. They have, too, a valuable hobby after school. Two of the boys, one who specializes in portraits, and another whose taste runs to abstract design, hope to make photography a career.

Providence Union Wants Fewer Printers Trained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRANSTON, R. I. — Providence Typographical Union wants the School Departments of the State to discontinue the teaching of printing, and if this can't be done, to curtail the number assigned to classes.

In a letter to Mayor Ernest L. Sprague, the union leaders made known there are 2,500 students in public schools in the State studying printing, with less than 600 jobs for which such a course might qualify them.

Based on the figures given, there are four students for every existing job in the State, according to the communication. There are 89 students of printing in the High School in Cranston, with less than 10 jobs in that trade in the city.

The union asks that if its figures are substantiated, the Cranston School Committee be requested to discontinue such studies.

The letter includes the comment: "Many of these students, poorly trained, unable to secure employment, yet feeling they are competent printers, enter competitive business with results disastrous to the highly skilled and the apprentice-trained journeyman, the employing printer, the taxpayer and to themselves."

Cut in Boston Assessors Urged

Reduction in the number of members of the Boston Board of Assessors was urged today before the Legislative Committee on Cities, by supporters of two bills under consideration.

Representative Eric A. Nelson (R) of Boston, President of the Real Estate Owners and Tenants League, which sponsored the bill providing for reduction of the membership to three, declared that such a reduction would save the city about $20,000 a year. He also recommended abolishment of the position of Secretary to the Board—which carries a $4,500 salary.

The second bill came from the Community Real Estate Association. It provides for a one-man board.

Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston, said the five-man set-up is necessary because of the increased amount of work entailed by active fighting against applications for abatement before the State Appelate Tax Board.

Station W1XAL—W1XAR

For Thursday, March 30

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature": "Good Bye, Mr. Chips." Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University.
8:00 p. m.—"L'Heure Symphonique": "The Music of Felix Mendelssohn."

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We have long wished that some of the stores down town would give more thought to lighting. We mean in front of their mirrors. . . . And we've heard other women voice our same sentiments! So, when C. Crawford Hollidge opened up their new millinery salon, we were glad to note evidence of much thought in the direction of the lighting. It's called fluorescent lighting, which gives the salon a soft touch, without making making things too dark, or too glaring. In other words it allows the mirrors to refect a flattering "you" . . . which we're sure never hurt any woman's feelings. Especially when she's shopping for a hat, and needs any encouragement she can get!

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Handbag Gets Name of Huckleberry Finn

It's amazing and amusing . . . the reasons (if any!) back of some of the new fashions that come out. Take the new handbag designed by that clever girl-designer and actress, Martha Sleeper. . . . It's called the "Huckleberry Finn." And is more or less a reproduction of the bundle in which young Huckleberry toted all his earthly goods around. You remember, the stick over his shoulder and all the rest of it. Well, here's a bundle suitable for you to tote down Newbury Street if you like. It's really a good size bag in the shape of a triangle, with a bit of pleating or folds for added grace. And it's fastened onto a long bamboo handle . . . so that in carrying you can take your choice. We mean you can sling the bag over your shoulder and hang onto the bamboo handle from the front, just as Huckleberry did, or you can grab it just like a handle, or tuck it under your arm in regulation fashion. Equipped with a zipper, and it comes in either a shiny black patent leather to match your shoes (or one of those new patent leather hats we've seen floating around town), or in pink, fushchia, navy, yellow, and cranberry. For an even $3, at Filene's.

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Personalized Mailing Cards

Life these days is apparently speeding up to such a degree that we can't even be bothered to take the time to lick envelopes! We mean it used to be that if you had a few lines to scratch off to somebody, you did it on a little correspondence card . . . but it seems that for some people even that was too much. So now R. H. Stearns offers us Eaton's new personalized mailing cards. They'll print your name and address on them, in either one or three lines, and give you 150 postal cards for $1.25. Which seems fair enough. Of course you must remember that you must still put a stamp on the front . . . other than that you use it just as you would any ordinary postal card. It takes something like two weeks for delivery, and they come in ivory, all bordered and printed in brown, or gray with green, or a white card dolled up with blue. And they certainly have it all over Uncle Sam's regulation cards . . . sartorially speaking. And surely there have been many times in your life when you have yearned for a dressed up postal card!

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Shoes That Shoe the Entire Foot

We often hear women say that these no-toe and less-heel shoes that girls cavort around in are all right for them, but they themselves need a shoe that covers the entire foot, fore and aft, and one that'll give them some support. So we recommend McGeary's Cantilever Shoe Shop, at 145 Tremont Street. We've heard women say that they have all the fit of a custom made shoe. Which would of course cost much more. And incidentally, although they do stress comfort and fit, they also go in for style.

(A Monday, Wednesday, Friday Feature)

Mayor to Analyze Deer Island Report

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin said today that he would conduct a "thorough investigation" of numerous charges contained in the report of Commisisoner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman on conditions at the House of Correction on Deer Island in Boston Harbor. The Mayor announced that steps will be taken to meet the situation as he finds it.

The Mayor said that Mr. Lyman's report had to some extent overlooked the original purpose of the study, which was to outline plans for development of new industries at Deer Island. He also complained that no "concrete recommendations have been made in the survey for possible industrial developments at the House of Correction.

"This survey was started at my request last fall," said Mayor Tobin. "The report was submitted to me more than a month ago and already many of the conditions criticized have been corrected. Other of the criticized conditions still exist because the City is not at this time in a financial condition to make the large expenditures which would be necessary to remodel the institution and put it in an entirely satisfactory condition."

The Mayor pointed out that a previous Legislative Committee estimated that it would cost $500,000 to put Deer Island in good condition.

Hotel Men Meeting

Hotel men throughout New England will meet at the Hotel Statler Wednesday, April 19, for the fifteenth New England Hotel Exposition, D. B. Stanbro, General Chairman of the New England Hotel Association, announced today. Exhibits from all parts of the country will be on display during the Exposition.

Lyman Assails Deer Island

(Continued from Page 1)

Deer Island with complete, centralized authority; abolition of the Penal Institutions Department; establishment of a cafeteria system to eliminate food waste; operation of prison industries on a paying basis; general cleanup of the institution; abandonment of boat service to the island; use of Shirley Gut as means of reaching the institution; establishment of an up-to-date identification system of prisoners, with photographs and fingerprints; centralization of financial control to eliminate waste; complete and thorough audit.

Politics Charged

The Commissioner's proposals followed a series of startling revelations regarding prison conditions, which the Commissioner stated were the worst in his experience. Inferences of graft and political interference as well as wholesale packing of the prison with unnecessary political appointees were features of the report.

Warning the Mayor of the imminent danger of a prison break, the Commissioner pointed out that the prison lacked "an adequate supply of firearms, tear gas, and gas masks to take care of an emergency that might arise. The tear gas was of old manufacture and very likely would be of little or no use. . . . The main ammunition supply for the whole institution is kept in the office of the new Prison. The inmates know it is there and this provides a dangerous situation that could be taken advantage of easily."

Furthermore, the Commissioner pointed out no auxiliary lighting system is provided for emergencies, that the power plant is not protected against tampering by inmates.

Other Conditions Criticized

Another situation leading to a possible break, he said, is that inmates are allowed to wear apparel they receive from home, with the result that "upon escape such inmates could not be easily distinguished from the citizens outside the institution."

In addition, the Commissioner revealed, inmates handled the keys at the gate house, that 11 inmates working on the boat bringing prisoners to the island are not searched, thus affording the possibility of smuggling contraband. Furthermore, these inmates have contact with visitors.

The danger of fire is prevalent in the Hill prison containing 360 cells, for no sprinkler system is available, the Commissioner revealed.

The filth at the institution, the Commissioner stated, was beyond desciption. Fifty to seventy-five men use the same blanket during a year before it is washed, he stated. Many of the prisoners have no running water, causing the Commissioner to comment that "the pigs had running water, but most inmates did not."

Prison Cells Dirty

In contrast to the clean condition of the cow barn and the piggery, the survey showed that in the plant and detention section some of the cells were very dirty, that the men slept on old planks and blankets, that sheets and bedding were dirty.

In the dining hall, Mr. Lyman revealed, the concrete floors are not steamed at regular intervals, that cleaning utensils, such as garbage cans, dustpans and the like are kept under the dining tables. Filth was prevalent at the hospital.

To put the buildings in proper and healthful condition the Commissioner proposed that the city obtain WPA or PWA grants, pointing out that no WPA or PWA work has been done at the institution since inception of the systems.

Not the least startling of the Commissioner's revelations was that concerning special privileges granted some prisoners. One inmate, a man who was sentenced to an 8 to 10 year in State Prison, and was considered by the Commissioner a dangerous individual, because of his record, had an electric radio and a dog. He also tended a heater although at State Prison he was implicated in setting fires in the underwear shop.

Furthermore, "there are seven inmates, loose or working in different parts of the institution, who are not locked up at night."

The Commissioner was similarly startled by the absence at the institution of suitable fingerprints and photographs of Steven Wallace.

"Wallace, a notorious character, was apparently the recipient of special privileges while confined at the institution, which was prior to our investigation," the Commissioner reported.

Political Interference Seen

Political interference with the operation of the institution was charged by the Commissioner who said that "officers found under the influence of liquor by the Master and suspended by him, have been restored to duty with pay from the time of their original suspension, because of orders given the Master from City Hall. His control of officers is distinctly limited by dictation from the office at City Hall, and while appointments are supposed to be centralized in the Master they are actually made by the Penal Commission, which at times cause the appointment of a man who does not make a good officer."

The survey revealed there are 48 competent prison officers on the island, 21 considered incompetent and seven definitely not fitted for prison work.

Overmanned and Overpaid

The Commissioner insisted the institution was overmanned and the officers were overpaid when compared with the State prison system. He pointed out that an officer handling the most dangerous criminals at Charlestown State Prison starts at $1,560 a year and works up to a $2,040 maximum. Yet a large majority of the Deer Island officers receive $2,000 a year plus maintenance which amounts to $360. Other salaries were likewise out of proportion, he charged.

Backing his charge of an overmanned, overpaid staff, Mr. Lyman compared the cost of operating the Deer Island institution with that of the Bridgewater State Farm. The Deer Island per capita cost for 1938 was $553.61, not including the cost of operating the Penal Institution Department and the boat which brings the figure up to $731.02. The State Farm for 1937 gross per capita figure was $348.38.

The personnel per capita cost at Deer Island was $277.18 compared to $183.24 at State Farm.

Food Waste Reported

Regarding food waste at Deer Island, Mr. Lyman stated:

"The waste at Deer Island, which can only be estimated as no accurate check is kept, was figured at approximately one pound per day per man; whereas at State Farm where there is a cafeteria system, the waste amounts to .2134 pound per inmate per day. . . . I cannot stress too strongly that the 120 gallons of waste per day taken from the inmates' kitchen . . . is food of an edible nature."

The Commissioner sharply attacked the prison industries at Deer Island, charging gross inefficiency. He pointed out that in the clothing shop the salarries for instructors represent approximately 47 per cent of the sales value compared to 19 per cent in the State Prison clothing shop. In the shoe industry at Deer Island the salaries represent 50 per cent of the sales value compared to 16 per cent at State Prison.

Commissioner's Conclusion

In the commissioner's conclusions he stated:

"Gross mismanagement, negligence, unnecessary waste, filthy dirt and truly discouraging conditions with special privileges to inmates seem to be prevalent. All this results in a great annual waste of funds and, what is worse, a degradation of the individuals committed to Deer Island. . . .

"It is my opinion that no penal institution can be run without complete centralized control. By this I mean the Master at the institution must be held absolutely and fully responsible.

"Such possible abuses as narcotics being smuggled in, along with liquor and other contraband are often difficult to catch and prove. Whether or not they exist would be immaterial in the plan I have outlined, as if a really capable individual took charge, I am sure abuses would be stopped."

The Commissioner advised the Mayor to obtain a desirable new Master he might be forced to go outside the State.

New Hampshire Poll Tax Kept, Also Fast Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 29—The New Hampshire Legislature has just cleaned up a number of important matters. Acting upon an unfavorable report from the Ways and Means Committee, the House turned down a bill which would have raised the poll tax from $2 to $5.

The much-debated move to change Fast Day from the last Thursday in April to the last Monday in April has gone down to defeat. The measure had many backers who took the stand that the change would provide a longer week-end, while the opposition to the bill pointed to the tradition upon which the holiday was established.

The House turned down a bill to have the State revert to observance of standard time during the summer months.

On a vote of 13 to 9 the Senate has turned down a House-approved bill that would have permitted the sale of beer after the polls had closed on election days.

Hasty Pudding's Show on a 'Fair'

Harvard's annual Hasty Pudding Club show opened last night at the Pudding Clubhouse in Cambridge, and the critics unanimously called it "Fair Enough," for that was the title of the show.

It had to do with a "Fair" at Flushing, L. I., which was not the New York World's Fair, but bore a geographical, if not financial, resemblance to the home of the trylon and perisphere.

The show was broadly humorous and freely fanciful, giving exuberant college boys plenty of opportunity to let themselves go. The singing, dancing, and conversation of the "feminine" members of the all-male cast drew the loudest applause.

Newton Youths Benefit

Definite evidence of the value of good social work in Newton was presented at the annual meeting of the Newton Community Council last night when Richard B. Carter, chairman of the Council's research committee reported "that the number of juvenile delinquency cases in the Newton District Court had dropped from a yearly average of 95 in the 1920's to 60 per year at the present time and today there is no Newton youngster in the state training school at Chelmsford."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, March 30

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, March 30

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

DELMAN
FOOTWEAR
INDIVIDUAL as your own personality . . . VARIED as New England weather . . . and, of course, shoes EXCLUSIVE WITH US in Boston!
YOUNG! DECORATIVE! FLATTERING! LEATHERS so cleverly handled by master craftsmen that they look totally different . . . colors, more subtle and dramatic than you've seen them before!
14.75 to 28.00
FOURTH FLOOR
C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE
BOSTON

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour.	News; Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch.	Sports reports	"Reading the Comica"
5:15 The Boston Hour.	"Sheriff Bob"; sketch.	"Your Family"; sketch.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Vaughn de Leath, songs	"Little Orphan Annie"	Interview	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Weather; sport comment	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders"; vocal	"Bandstand"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00 Harvard program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News commentator	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Rep. J. P. Thomas	"The Question Wheel"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask - It - Basket";	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	Rep. Francis X. Coyne	John F. Fitzgerald	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	Concert Orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Insurance talk
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Gene Krupa's Orch.; vo-	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"Silver Minstrels"
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, interviews	calists	'Stars Over Manhattan'	Johannes Steel, news
9:00 Theater: Andrea	"Horse & Buggy Days";	"Town Hall Tonight,"	Henry Kalis' Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
9:15 Leeds; Kenny	variety program	with Fred Allen and	Tommy Blue's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or.
9:30 Baker in "On	'Wings for the Martins';	Company; interview;	"Music by Faith"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
9:45 Stage, Please"; or.	dramatization	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	"Music by Faith"	Sport comment
10:00 Raymond Paige, 99	Variety program; solo-	Kay Kyser's College of	"Against the Law";	Sport comment
10:15 Men and a Girl	ists; quartet; orchestra	Musical Knowledge	legal oddities	Sport comment
10:30 "It Can Be Done"	Mark Sullivan; Jay	Kay Kyser's College of	"The Music Counter";	Sport comment
10:45 Edgar A. Guest	Franklin, comment	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orches-	Sport comment
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	tra; soloists	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sport comment	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	lem; variety
11:30 Sport comment	"The Music You Want"	Sport comment	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Sport comment	"The Music You Want"	Sport comment	Sport comment	lem; variety

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ; Garden talk	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Poular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecast; music	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Hollywood Discoveries"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 Bill Elliot, songs	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Beauty talk
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Gospel Singer	"Variations"	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City"; sketch.	"The Nation's School of	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	'John's Other Wife'; sk.	the Air"	Commentator
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. McConnell, songs	"Just Plain Bill" sk.	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk.	Dixieland Band	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultrymen's talk	Network speaker
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly group	Frank Roberts, tenor
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Fashion Congress
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	Network speaker	Piano soloist
12:00 Kate Smith speaks	News; "Checkerboard	"The Carters"; sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"; sk.	Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Italian program"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	'Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; guest	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Ebony Elephant"; sk.
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	speaker; orchestra	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	Voice; organ; violin	Cafe Continental"	New York Advertising
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Ramblers"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Int'l Chamber of Com-	Club Luncheon:
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	merce speaker	speakers
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"; sketch	"Accordiana"	Concert orchestra	Matinee Musicale
2:15 Dramatic sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	John Agnew, organist	Matinee Musicale
2:30 American School	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Household talk	"Treasures in Melody"	"Home on the Range"
2:45 of the Air	Hymns of All Churches	Concert Internationale	Montana Meechy; orch.	Soprano recital
3:00 News Service	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Salem-B. C. Debate:	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Army Band	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Federal Spending"	Sport reports
3:30 Music Hour: sonata	Popular music	Pepper Young's Family	"Felix the Cat"	Sport reports
3:45 recital	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	Sport reports
4:00 Lebrun Sisters	"Smile Parade"; vocal-	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Government Reports"	Sport reports
4:15 "Mood Patterns"	ists; orchestra	"Stella Dallas"	"Moods in Music"	Sport reports
4:30 Charles Hector's	"Afternoon Varieties";	"Vic and Sade"	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
4:45 Orch.; Dog Talk	vocalists; or.; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Footlight Echoes"	Lee Grant's Orchestra
5:00 The Boston Hour.	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch.	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour.	"Sheriff Bob"; sketch.	"Your Family"; sketch.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Vaughn de Leath, songs	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Baseball School"	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Weather; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Musicale	"Bandstand"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00 Studio speaker	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News commentator	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 Sports talk	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Commentator	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben	"The Changing World"	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 Polack's Orch.	"The Changing World"	"Don't You Believe It"	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	"Parade of Progress";	Vallee Hour: Claude	"Little Theater of Mu-	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 M. Oberon, scenes	"Desserts"; drama	Rains in "Elgerwand";	sic"; concert	The Staley Players;
8:30 from "Wuthering	Eastman School Sym-	Jerry Lester; Cliff Ar-	Sinfonietta; Nicholai	dramatization
8:45 Heights"; orch.	phony Orchestra; How-	quette, comedy; orch.	Berezowsky, conductor	Johannes Steel, news
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	ard Hanson, conductor	"Good News of 1939";	Jack Fisher's Orch.	"Smilin' Thru"
9:15 teur hour	Whispering Choir	V. Bruce, W. Pidgeon	Concert orchestra	"Smilin' Thru"
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	"America's Town Meet-	in "Society Lawyer";	"Famous First Facts"	"Midweek Forum"
9:45 teur hour	ing"; "Is the South Our	Melisa Korjus; comedy	interviews; orchestra	"Midweek Forum"
10:00 "Tune-Up Time";	Number One Economic	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Concert Revue"; vo-	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:15 Ray Heatherton;	Problem?"	Alice Marble; Rudolph	calists; orchestra	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:30 W. O'Keefe; orch.	"New England Talks It	Gans; Chester Morris;	Henry James' Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Over"; forum	John Trotter's Orch.	Henry James' Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Joe Sanders' Orchestra	Blanche Calloway's Or.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Joe Sanders' Orchestra	Blanche Calloway's Or.
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Woody Herman's Orch.	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Woody Herman's Orch.	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

Boston Amusements—Films in Prospect, Ruth Draper, Art

Seven New Films Arriving; Two Current Bills Continue

Eleanor Powell, Charles Boyer, Sylvia Sidney will be seen in incoming pictures—'Love Affair' and 'Mutiny of the Elsinore' hold over for another week.

Two programs holding over and seven new films arriving seems to be the line-up for the movie houses this week. The hold-overs, unless there is a last-minute change in plans—always a possibility in the uncertain business of entertainment—are "Love Affair" at the Keith Memorial and "Mutiny of the Elsinore" at the Trans-Lux. The incoming bills will be as follows:

Fine Arts—"Orage," French film with Charles Boyer and Michele Morgan. Begins today.

State and Orpheum—"Honolulu" (Eleanor Powell, Gracie Allen, Robert Young, and George Burns); and "Burn 'Em Up O'Connor" (Dennis O'Keefe and Cecilia Parker). Begins Thursday.

Paramount and Fenway—"One Third of a Nation" (Sylvia Sidney and Leif Erikson); and "Never Say Die" (Bob Hope and Martha Raye).

Metropolitan—"Yes, My Darling Daughter" (Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn); and "Torchy Blane in Chinatown" (Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane).

Parisian Triangle

Starting in chronological order with the opening scheduled for today, it may be noted that the Fine Arts as well as the Keith Memorial has Charles Boyer adorning the screen. Downtown it's in "Love Affair," and an admirable bit of acting he does too. At the Fine Arts he is again in a romantic role in "Orage" (Tempest), but this time it is one with more tragic implications. He is supposed to be a married man who tries to break away from the young woman with whom he has become infatuated and to return to the wife to whom he is still devoted. With him as leading woman is Michele Morgan, making her Bostonian screen debut.

For short items on the program there will be a return engagement of "Bolero" based on the familiar Ravel music; Walt Disney's "Polar Trappers" and recent newsreels.

Tapping Along

Music and tap-dancing, along with something of a story, will be found in Miss Powell's new picture, "Honolulu," at the State and Orpheum. For one thing, Miss Eleanor does an imitation of Bill Robinson's stair dance. The songs that find a place in the scenario include "The Leader Doesn't Like the Music" and "This Night Will Be My Souvenir." Gracie Allen will sing the theme song, "Honolulu," and a massed orchestra of Hawaiians will play the traditional "Hymn to the Sun."

For the story there is an elaborate plot about a movie celebrity who changes places with a Hawaiian planter, and thereby becomes involved in all sorts of complications. Edward Buzzell directed.

Adventures of an automobile racing driver supply the story for "Burn 'Em Up O'Connor," the second film on the bill. The cast includes Dennis O'Keefe, Cecilia Parker, Nat Pendleton, and Harry Carey.

Housing Drama

How closely "One Third of a Nation" follows the pattern of the play from which it takes its name, remains to be seen when it reaches the screen at the Paramount and Fenway Thursday. The play was a Federal Theater project relating the origin and development of the housing problem in New York. In the film, Sylvia Sidney is a tenement dweller and Leif Erikson is described as a millionaire landlord "who dares break the rules for love." Dudley Murphy directed, and the film was made at Astoria.

Teamed with it on the program will be "Never Say Die," a farcical concoction making use of the comic abilities of Bob Hope, Martha Raye, Andy Devine, and Alan Mowbray.

At the Metropolitan

"Yes, My Darling Daughter" in film version will turn up Thursday at the Metropolitan with a cast including Priscilla Lane, Jeffrey Lynn, Roland Young, Fay Bainter, May Robson, Genevieve Tobin, and Ian Hunter. The scenario, according to advance synopsis, seeks to make satirical use of the predicament of "persons who profess to have advanced views on the subject of matrimony" when they are confronted by the problem in their own children.

Another of the Torchy Blane series, this time with Chinatown as a setting, will be seen with Glenda Farrell once more as an irrepressible reporter.

'Great Train Robbery'

That classic among early films "The Great Train Robbery" is listed in the program of short features scheduled for the South Station starting Friday. Among the other items in the program will be: a Graham McNamee travelogue to Up-State New York and Cairo; Robert Benchley in "How to Sub-Let"; Walt Disney's "Mother Goose Goes Hollywood"; "Russian Art Treasures," "Training a Circus Performer," and the latest newsreels.

Bennington School At Mills College

The Bennington School of the Dance, center of modern dance education in America, will hold its sixth annual session at Mills College, Oakland, Calif., July 1 to Aug. 11.

Mills College is as distinguished as is Bennington College for its service to the arts and for its leadership in fostering the dance in its region, according to the latest Bennington College Bulletin, which also announces that "in going from the East to California, the School goes from one to another of the most concentrated centers of dance interest in this country."

"While the school will keep intact its plan and personnel, this session will be fundamentally affected by influences belonging inherently to the West. The result of this exchange should be permanently felt in a new enrichment and stronger consolidation of the whole field of the dance."

As in previous years, Martha Graham, Hanya Holm, Doris Humphrey, and Charles Weidman will conduct major courses in Dance; Louis Horst, Norman Lloyd and Franziska Boas will have charge of Music for the Dance, Martha Hill and Bessie Schönberg, of Dance Composition and Techniques of Dance Movement, and Arch Lauterer will continue his course in Stage Design for the Dance, introduced last year.

A large supplementary staff includes José Limon, Louise Kloepper, Katherine Manning, Ruth Lloyd, Pauline Lawrence, and Lionel Nowak, among others.

As before, Martha Hill is the director, Mary Josephine Shelly, administratice director. Rosalind Cassidy is director of the Mills College Summer Session.

News of the Stage

'The Women' Again

Arrangements now appear to be definite for Claire Booth's play, "The Women," to come to the Boston Opera House on Monday, April 17, for another engagement, this time at popular prices. On its previous visit here it was housed at the Colonial.

To See Behrman Play

Four of the five members of the Playwrights Company will go to Indianapolis to see the first performance Thursday night of S. N. Behrman's new play, "No Time for Comedy," which is being produced by them in association with Katharine Cornell. Mr. Behrman, of course, will be one of those present, and the other three will be Sidney Howard, Maxwell Anderson, and Robert E. Sherwood. The member who will not be present is Elmer Rice, who is sailing for Europe.

Lincoln to Continue

Assurance has been given that "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" will continue through the summer in New York while the film version of the play is being made. An understudy apparently will play Raymond Massey's part as Lincoln, while the latter is busy in Hollywood.

Hays Finds Film Level Higher

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—There is nothing incompatible between the best interests of the boxoffice and the kind of entertainment that raises the level of audience appreciation, whatever the subject, according to the annual report of Will H. Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, made public yesterday.

Public opinion has elevated the intelligence level of Hollywood productions in the past year and is calling for further improvements over the "boy-meets-girl" and action-for-action's sake productions, Mr. Hays declared.

Public opinion, according to Mr. Hays, looks for continuance and increase of those themes and treatments which emphasize "mankind's long struggle for freedom and the hopes and aspirations of free men everywhere;" for emphasis of the theme of Americanism "by pictures that present the strongest measure of hope in their portrayal of stories of success attained through initiative through perseverance and sacrifice, and through the triumph of man's spirit over material obstacles," and for pictures treated with realism drawn from life, of the problems of the average man and woman among the rank and file of the people.

Motion picture attendants, Mr. Hays continued, also demand pictures, including shorts and travelogues, which dramatize the home life and habits, the customs and the cultures of all nations and races; pictures that deal with the great figures of all nations, treated with sympathy and fidelity to historical fact; productions that will meet to an even larger extent entertainment responsibilities to other American Republics and at the same time help to erase misunderstanding by portraying their history, ideals and cultural patterns, and the continuance and development of the short-subject field, particularly of those pictures which recreate for the present generation, the great events and stirring scenes of our nation's history.

Friends of
LeBARON COOKE
Paintings and Prints by Various Artists
Grace Horne Galleries
71 Newbury St., Boston
Through April 8
Mr. Cooke's book Poems is available.

Scene From 'One Third of a Nation' (Top)
Sidney Lumet and Sylvia Sidney in the film coming tomorrow to the Paramount and Fenway

Michele Morgan (Below)
In "Orage" (Tempest) which brings her with Charles Boyer to the screen at the Fine Arts today.

En Route to 'Hawaii'
Eleanor Powell and Gracie Allen in the new film due Thursday at the State and Orpheum

'Future Forefathers' of Art

By Dorothy Adlow

The Springfield Museum of Fine Arts has undertaken to present an exhibition with the rather formidable and challenging title, Future Forefathers of American Painting. The exhibition consists of 51 carefully-selected pictures by contemporary Americans.

The arists vary in years from 23 to 70. They come from different localities of the United States, although most of them have gravitated to New York City. There are few who do not show some qualification of the Parisian School of the twentieth century. In more than four dozen pictures, it is possible, considering the diversity of trends in painting of our time, to encompass many orientations of style. The director of the Springfield Museum has sought to be as representative as possible, giving the academic and modern classic, the romantic and mystic, the eclectic and creative artist, an opportunity to exhibit side by side. Seen in the aggregate, the canvases show gratifying results, and indicate there is today in America a school of artists which can and should be treated with regard and seriousness.

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The outstanding feature of the Springfield Exhibition is the marked discipline with which most of our artists undertake to paint. On the whole, the selection inclines towards a solitary, studio style and there is a considerable residue which has been ignored; namely, that vast repertory of murals and subject paintings executed for the most part under Government patronage, and comprising functional painting of recent manufacture in the land. There are also lacking many examples of the social themes which have come in recent years into common usage to interrupt the aloof detachment of the art for art's sake society of painters.

The Springfield Exhibition will appeal more to the observer who is primarily interested in paint as it lends itself to pleasing, or tranquilizing, or inspiring imagery, and not as an ax grinding, provocative agent.

For those who choose to get away from it all, there are pastoral themes ably and even impeccably painted by artists like Robert Strong Woodward and Luigi Lucioni. Both of these painters provide with havens of refuge in provincial retreats of New England. Should one be inclined to traverse greater distances, requiring further remoteness from affairs of the day, Rockwell Kent furnishes a secluded spot in Greenland with his poster-like simplification. On the idyllic side there are such portrayals as the peaceful "Figure in Yellow Chair" by Leon Kroll, calmly composed in a sort of twentieth century classicism. The pastoral theme is presented with more gusto by John Steuart Curry, who is no passive recorder of the American countryside, but who sees in hills and trees and cattle imposing patterns rich in symbolic content.

While Mr. Curry's "Kansas Pastures" does not find him at his best, it is a dynamic piece and possesses more authenticity than such scenes as "Potato Pickers" by Jon Corbino, in which there is a dramatic straining for the grandiose effects of baroque artists of a day that is past. With their artifices and mannerisms, the latter seem far removed from the realism and straightforward observation in the twentieth century. There are many young painters in America who look longingly at Delacroix, El Greco, and Rubens. We commend their good taste, but should they not look into the spirit of the time which was qualified, sometimes sensitively, sometimes flagrantly by these forebears. Their styles were not a result of arbitrary choice, but were conditioned by outward circumstance and inner experience. It may take some time to understand just what we can acknowledge from such prototypes that is harmonious with the sensibility of our own time. The bright colors and extravagant gestures of romanticism are brilliant, when forcefully handled, but superficially simulated they soon become hollow and pointless.

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At Springfield there are exotic dishes served up by individualists with boldness and conviction. Few of the more imaginative painters in America hold up so well as Franklin Watkins, who has a flare for amber tonalities. Mr. Watkins' colors remain warm and luminous and eloquent long after the palettes of his neighbors have come to seem obvious or turgid. Painters like Niles Spencer continue to work with clean edges and immaculate surfaces responding to common images seen in an age of technics. It is astonishing to realize that one painter, who in everyday affairs may be very like his neighbor, will prefer edges razor-sharp and shapes meticulously fashioned with a ruler, while others give way to blur and fuzz, a nebulous, impalpable fantasy.

Others move into the world of symbol, painting subjects in a recondite and baffling manner. We leave the Dali imitators to the sensation mongers, hoping that not too many of the younger generation will be gullible enough to emulate this artificial and futile trend.

Included in the Springfield Exhibition are typical works by Lionel Feininger, Anne Goldthwaite, and Marsden Hartley. George Grosz provides a most dramatic "Street Fight," in which the expostulatory manner of the German Expressionists serves him well. William Gropper furnishes a touching realistic subject, "Home," in which a woman is depicted working at a sewing machine. Other exhibitors at Springfield add further evidence of the variations in present tendencies in America, to wit, John Marin, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Georgia O'Keeffe, and Ernest Fiene.

One of the most interesting pictures is "Making Music" by Bernard Karfiol, a canvas which shows a new departure for this outstanding American painter. He has abandoned for the moment the figure which has been treated again and again by him, and has depicted an interior which includes boys playing music, articles of furniture, and vases of flowers. Mr. Karfiol sets a new problem for himself in this configuration.

The title of the exhibition is a challenge, and it provokes anticipation in the visitor. Who will survive among the 51; who will sink into oblivion? Four dozen or more pictures of this kind could not come from a source which is not painting with gusto and will. Here is no routine or casual undertaking. If these painters, themselves, may not be preserved for posterity, at least they are preparing the way for great craftsmen.

Hindemith's 'St. Francis' Suite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Paul Hindemith, German composer, appeared as viola soloist and conductor, and his "Nobilissima" Suite from the ballet "St. Francis" had its first American performance in this form at the Philharmonic Orchestra's subscription concerts of March 23-24.

Mr. Hindemith was recalled several times after his "Der Schwanendreher," a Concerto for viola and small orchestra based on old folk melodies, which, we must admit, seldom emerged clearly enough to be placed as such. The composer appeared to be a capable violist, although the work was not thankful enough from a virtuoso standpoint to tell how round a tone he might produce, given a melodious vehicle. Mr. Klemperer gave a skillful reading which made much of the peculiar vitality of rhythm and sound which marks the piece. As for getting an approximate notion of the compositional value of the opus at one hearing, it was impossible, for either it is too great for us at present or else it is not interesting except on paper.

In the suite from "St. Francis" there is considerable real beauty, and a distinct sense of exaltation is evident; but there is too much "filler" interwoven to keep the work cohesive. As a ballet, seen recently when the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo visited Los Angeles, it was at its best. This Mr. Hindemith conducted adequately, his work having been simplified for him by the good schooling given the orchestra by Efrem Kurtz, conductor for the Ballet Russe.

The Mozart E flat major Symphony, No. 39, (K-543), played with delightful clarity, and the Stravinsky "Fire-Bird," brilliantly performed under Mr. Klemperer's direction, completed this program.

A fortnight before, we heard Arnold Schönberg's arrangement of the Brahms Piano Quartet in G minor, Op 25, in an All-Brahms concert. After a year (the Schönberg version was first heard here last May), we appreciate the fidelity with which the almost symphonic arrangement has adhered to the original while really enriching much of it. On this occasion Bronislaw Gimpel played the Violin Concerto with splendid artistry. Mr. Gimpel, concertmaster of the orchestra, remarkably free from the usual inhibitions of an artist accustomed to the constant dictates of a leader, gave a broad and interesting interpretation of the concerto. The "Academic Festival" Overture, which opened this program, had a virility of presentation which renewed it in our affections.

Hollywood's 346 Features In '38 Cost $165,000,000

Hollywood's eight major studios turned out 346 feature productions in 1938, according to the 1939 edition of "The Film Daily Year Book of Motion Pictures, which makes its appearance this week. The eight companies also released 16 foreign pictures, making their 1938 release total 362. This represents a drop of 46 from the preceding year, but equals the total in 1936 and 1930. The Year Book production tables show that 1928 was the boom year for Hollywood with 462 features coming from 10 major studios.

Last year, American studios spent approximately the same sum on production as in 1937, an estimated $165,000,000. "Bigger pictures" is the Hollywood explanation.

Handel and Haydn Plans For 'Damnation of Faust'

When the Handel and Haydn Society presents "The Damnation of Faust," by Hector Berlioz, in Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, April 16, one of the soloists will be Gean Greenwell, bass-baritone, who will sing the role of Mephistopheles. Mr. Greenwell sang in "Messiah" in 1937 in Boston and in "Faust" at the Worcester Festival three years ago.

Paul Althouse of the Metropolitan Opera Company will sing the role of Faust; Gertrude Ehrhart, Boston soprano, will be Marguerite; and Mark Love, a member of the Chicago City Opera Company, will have the role of Brander. Seventy-four members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will assist. Thompson Stone will conduct.

Study in Rhythm

Anna Sokolow
Appearing with her dance unit in Jordan Hall, Friday evening

Seven Types of Women Studied by Ruth Draper

By E. C. Sherburne

Ruth Draper, if she were one ever to be literal and banal, might have called her last evening's program of character sketches at the Plymouth "Seven Phases of Women." Happily, artist that she is, she leaves it to the spectators to find their own interpretations of the impulses behind her types. She individualizes these types so that one scarcely realizes until all is over that she has run the scale of human emotions. The proper study of woman is women, one might say of her in paraphrase of Pope, forgetting that in the background of all Miss Draper's sketches lurk men who are fatuous, suave, testy, brave, futile, hearty. It would be fun, sometime, to write particularly about these men, with special attention, of course, to Mr. Clifford.

But this time, the ladies, starting with the Philadelphia matron, flattening her a's, trying in every possible well-bred way to maintain a semblance of civilized behavior in her four active and slightly piratical children, speaking and gurgling baby talk to a friend's infant, sententious and kindly, distracted in a nice way by vicissitudes of a mother's life in the fashionable younger married set.

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A transformation, decidedly, to the grubby, snivelling German governess, with another exemplification of Miss Draper's command of phonetics. What an aid she would have been to Professor Higgins in Shaw's "Pygmalion," in place of the Watson-like Pickering. Here the humor, as always in Miss Draper's sketches, is inherent in the material. The spectators laugh at actualities and at the recollections she calls up.

Miss Draper's poise has marked exemplification in the extra skit, "The Debutante," which she offered in the first section of last night's program. Here is a chaotic damsel, flinging her arms about and skipping pointlessly from this to that in her giggling talk. "You always make me feel intelligent," she says coyly to an admirer. But Miss Draper never wabbles at the center, however many frivolities she disperses around the edges, a pinwheel on a pivot.

Civilization carried to the point where there is little left but a cult of good manners was exemplified in the other extra number, "An English Lady Showing Her Garden." Now the voice is at the top of the throat and tones are pinched and affectedly sweet.

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The stuff of the pioneers is in Miss Draper's characterization of the girl in the railway station of the western plains, with its romance and melodrama, folk comedy and sharp emotional contrasts. Here to the full is seen Miss Draper's ability to establish the atmosphere of a place on the bare stage through her many resources of imaginative participation.

Elemental as the earth is the half savage girl in the Balkan tragic fragment. And for final phase, the sweet and sturdy Scottish immigrant girl, all kindly interest in others, dependable and eager for life in the new land. For interlude there had been an exercise in sights and sounds, with Miss Draper representing Slovak, Swedish and Moroccan women with no actual use of language but by means of syllables that had the flavor and lilt of the real thing. As always, each of her characterizations seemed to be a sort of song all by itself, with a human melody to animate the whole.

Ruth Draper

At the Plymouth—Tuesday evening with the following program of character sketches:

At a Children's Party in Philadelphia
The German Governess
In a Railway Station on the Western Plains
Three Imaginary Folk Songs
1. A Slovak Lullaby
2. To a Swedish Polka
3. An Arabian Beggar's Chant
Love in the Balkans
A Scottish Immigrant at Ellis Island

B. U. Light Opera Group To Give 'Student Prince'

Sigmund Romberg's light opera, "The Student Prince," will be presented by the Boston University Light Opera Company, formerly known as the University's Gilbert and Sullivan Association, on Thursday evening at Jordan Hall. Edward W. Center is director of the production.

Twelve of the students in the cast have played in one or more of the Savoy productions of the Gilbert and Sullivan Association at the University. For the past 12 years, the drama group has staged all but two of the Savoy operettas. This year for its thirteenth annual production it was decided to depart from the Gilbert and Sullivan tradition.

The operetta will be sung by a cast of 60 students, and there will be an orchestra of 25.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

RAYMOND MASSEY in
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45 St. Clr. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:35. Orch. $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10
Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10

"Funniest show of the year."—New Yorker
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZ A POPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evgs. 8:30
Evgs. $1.10-$3.30. ex. Sat., hol. eves and hols. Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., $1.10 to $2.20
Daily Matinees Easter Week

LAST WEEK IN NEW YORK
PRIOR TO AMERICAN TOUR
MAURICE EVANS presents
HENRY IV (Part 1)
MAURICE EVANS as FALSTAFF
Mady CHRISTIANS ● Henry EDWARDS
ST. JAMES. W 44 St. LAc. 4-4664 Evgs. 8:30

'HOUND of the BASKERVILLES'
Richard GREENE • Basil RATHBONE • Wendy BARRIE
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 1 to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
in VINTON FREEDLEY'S musical hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER
TAMARA MARY MARTIN
By Cole Porter BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL THEA., W 45 St. Mats. Wed., Sat.

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU ROSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40 MATS WED AND SAT 2:40

"It is all magnificent." Whipple, W. Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
Hilarious New Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday. 2:40

"Miss Lillie is the funniest musical comedy star on the stage."—Whipple, World-Tele.
JOHN C. WILSON presents
BEATRICE LILLIE in
SET TO MUSIC
REVUE by NOEL COWARD
with RICHARD HAYDN
MUSIC BOX, 45th Street West of Broadway
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. THURS. AND SAT. 2:40

Ethel MERMAN Jimmy DURANTE
in New York's No. 1 Musical Hit by McEVOY—FIELDS—SCHWARTZ
STARS IN YOUR EYES
with Tamara TOUMANOVA & RICHARD CARLSON
MAJESTIC Thea., West 44 Street Cl. 6-0730
Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75. Evgs. 8:30

"Does for the American scene what Noel Coward did for England in 'Cavalcade'."—Anderson, Jour.-Amer.
THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (in Person)
CENTER THEATRE—Rockefeller Center
49th Street and 6th Avenue—COlumbus 5-5474
Evgs. 8:40—55c. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2.40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:35. 55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:35. Extra Matinee Easter Monday, April 10.

EDDIE DOWLING presents
PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
The WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY GEORGE COULOURIS BARRY FITZGERALD
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45th Street. Evgs. 8:40
55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40, 55c-$2.20

BOSTON

Held Over—2nd Week!
Irene DUNNE • Charles BOYER
LOVE AFFAIR
It's Big as Your Heart
Maria Ouspenskaya, Lee Bowman, Astrid Allwyn, Maurice Moscovich
Produced and Directed by LEO McCAREY
PLUS NEW CO-FEATURE
"SOCIETY SMUGGLERS"
KEITH MEMORIAL Now!

GALLERY TALK
By DOROTHY ADLOW
Saturday, April 1st, at 4 p. m.
BOSTON SOCIETY OF INDEPENDENT ARTISTS, INC.
30 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON

Women's City Club Auditorium
40 Beacon Street, Boston
SONG RECITAL
MARGARET CARTER
Contralto
Wednesday Eve., April 5th, 1939 at 8:30
ADMISSION $1.10 (tax included)

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CLIFTON WEBB
ESTELLE WINWOOD • HOPE WILLIAMS
The IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST
SEATS NOW | EVES. 55c to $2.75 tax inc. Wed. and Sat. Mats. 55c, $1.65.

PLYMOUTH EVES. 8:30 | 1 WK. ONLY | MAT. TOM'W
THE INCOMPARABLE
RUTH DRAPER
In Her World Famous Original
CHARACTER SKETCHES
Eves. 55-2.75. Thurs. Mat. 55-1.65. Sat. SEATS NOW! Mat. 55-2.20 (Inc. tax)

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MARCH OF TIME
MUSSOLINI & FRANCE—WAR CLOUDS
PERU
OUR GANG • 2 Cartoons
2½ HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS • 3 NEWSREELS

JORDAN HALL Mrs., April 6 8:30 P. M.
Robert Lawrence Weor presents
MACK HARRELL
Baritone
Resvd. Seats $1.65, $1.10, 75c (Tax Inc.)
Box Office Open 10:30 to 5:30 Daily

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Claudette COLBERT • Don AMECHE
MIDNIGHT
John BARRYMORE • Francis LEDERER
Mary ASTOR • Elaine Barrie
"KING OF CHINATOWN"
Akim TAMIROFF • Anna May WONG

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LAST WEEK IN PHILADELPHIA
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA COMPANY
OF LONDON in
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Repertory Mailed Upon Request
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Rangers Back Here for Fifth Game of Series Tomorrow Night—Di Maggio Is Missed

New Yorkers Stop Bruins In Rough Hockey Contest

By Web Morse

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 29—The Bruins were enroute to Boston on the noon train today with their winning streak stopped at 11 straight after losing to the New York Rangers, 2 to 1, in Madison Square Garden last night. The upset sent the Series A play-off into five games and brings the Blue Shirts back to Boston tomorrow night. They were planning last night to board the mid-afternoon train.

The margin of victory last night was slight and questionable. The Bruins took a one-goal lead in the startling time of 49 seconds after the opening faceoff when "Herbie" Schmidt finished off a play with Bobby Bauer and Woody Dumart assisting. Muzz Patrick and Art Coulter were on defense for Rangers at the time.

With the New Yorkers already down three games that quick goal of the Bruins was the signal for the Patrick men to do something. They had failed at strict defensive tactics and were expected to try their streamline attack. Instead they began to rough it and the Bruins tried hard not to retaliate, preferring to go through the series with as little physical strain as possible.

Shore the Target

While the Rangers did not actually score goals by virtue of rough tactics they did disturb the smoothness of the visitors and after Mac Colville had tied the score on a play with Bill Carse and Alex Shibicky at 8:56 of the first period, a general brawl cropped out. Eddie Shore rushed over to assist Jack Portland in a melee with Phil Watson and that was the red flag for the bullish instincts of the Rangers.

Art Coulter and Murray Patrick hustled into the fray and ganged Shore and when the fray finally petered out there were six major penalties awarded and the Boston defenseman retired for serious facial repairs. The majors went to Muzz Patrick, Dutch Hiller and Watson of Rangers and Shore, Portland and Pettinger of the Bruins. The Hiller-Pettinger time was deferred, only two men from each team being allowed to serve out penalties at one time.

These penalties and an avalanche of six more in the next period slowed play down. It was during the second period that Rangers got their winning goal and how it was allowed remains a mystery to the Bruins. Lynn Patrick is credited but Lynn was ably covered in front of the net by Dit Clapper and his stick was not even on the ice to handle a puck at the time the disc went in. Smith and Heller received assists, but it is more likely that the puck went in illegally from the skates or person of Patrick.

Ross Has Complaint

Manager Art Ross of the Bruins headed the complaint department last night, being particularly incensed over what he termed deliberate tactics on the part of the Rangers to put Shore out of action. His other complaint was at Mickey Ion, referee, for permitting that sloppy goal of Rangers that Lynn Patrick did not put in with his stick.

Lester Patrick, manager of the Rangers, had complained after the first three games in which his team was beaten because of costly penalties. Last night his team received 10 penalties for a total of 32 minutes and yet won, so his early protests regarding penalties apparently were uncalled for. Bruins had eight penalties for 24 minutes. The penalties did not result in goals, but the injury that forced Shore out of play for 20 minutes or more during repairs probably made possible the winning goal of Rangers.

New York fans awakened to the idea that something was in the wind last night for 15,692 attended as against some 12,000 or less the night the series opened here. . . The game in Boston tomorrow night is certain to be a sell-out. . . . the Bruin fans will want to see their favorites retaliate for the bruising administered by Rangers. . . But do not look for the Bruins to rough it. . . They have strict orders to "stay on the ice."

Clapper to Aid

The winning goal of Rangers went in when they were a man short. . . George Allen was serving a penalty for boarding Bobby Bauer. . . During the first period brawl, the players not on the ice at the start stayed on the bench until it looked like the Boston goalie, Brimsek, might be getting into trouble and then Dit Clapper hurried down to be near his pal in case—.

Bruins did not play nearly so well last night as they have in the other games of the series. . . In fact the locals did not look good against Rangers even when the latter were short-handed. . . The game dragged throughout the duration of the major penalties. . . The Watson, Hiller and Hextall combination created havoc with the Bruins due to its antagonizing methods. . . . Just after Shore returned to the game late in the second period Referee Ion threw him off for two minutes on a minor infraction.

The only possible value to Rangers in their rough tactics was that they upset the team play of the Bruins.

Harvard to Play West Point Trio In Polo Tourney

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—Two well-matched pairs of polo teams clash tonight at Squadron A Armory in the semifinals of the national intercollegiate championship tournament, a strictly eastern affair except for one or two players. At the same time two "unknowns" come together in the only semifinal of the interscholastic tourney.

The draw for the intercollegiates sends Harvard against West Point, and Yale, the defending champion, against Pennsylvania Military College. The interscholastic game, which opens the program, brings together two challengers for Lawrenceville's title, McDonogh School of Maryland and Avon Old Farms of Connecticut.

Harvard is the only one of the four college semifinalists which hasn't yet shown its strength. The Crimson drew a first-round bye, but just before the start of the tourney Harvard was an impressive winner over Yale and Princeton. The Army trio, Paced by Bill West, trounced Princeton, 20-6, in the first round.

Yale's well-balanced and experienced team beat Norwich, 15-6, last Saturday while P. M. C. walloped Cornell, 19-4. The Pennsylvanians, building their team around Jim Spurrier, the Oklahoma Indian who learned to play polo in the West, are considered the most improved team in the college group this year.

Both the intercollegiate and interscholastic finals will be played Saturday with Lawrenceville meeting tonight's winner in the schoolboy division.

Track Meet to Be At New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., March 29—This year, for the first time in history, the New England Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association will hold its annual spring track meet at the University of New Hampshire. The dates of the meet have been set for April 19 and 20.

Last year at Brown, 20 of the 23 association's member schools participated. As in 1937, the Rhode Island Rams came home the winner, followed closely by Boston College and Holy Cross.

Seven colleges and universities, Amherst, Brown, Williams, Trinity, Dartmouth, Tufts, and Bowdoin founded the association in 1887. The year following saw the admission of two new members, Wesleyan and Worcester Polytechnic. Vermont joined in 1890.

Since that date the association has grown rapidly with total membership including 15 colleges and eight universities, although two of the original members have resigned. Schools listed are Amherst, Bates, Boston College, Boston University, Bowdoin, Brown, Colby, Connecticut State, Holy Cross, Massachusetts State, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Middlebury, Northeastern, Norwich, Rhode Island State, Springfield, Tufts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Wesleyan, Williams, and Worcester Polytechnic.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

No. 1: Charlotte Lewis, New Hampshire Snow Queen, as she arrived in New York en route to Florida. No. 2: The two heavy hitters of the Bees and Red Sox, respectively, Al Simmons and Jimmy Foxx, who were formerly team mates for the Philadelphia Athletics. No. 3: Eddie Shore, Bruin defenseman who was the mark of the New Yorker Rangers in the hockey game at New York last night.

Sox Complete Camp Season Tomorrow Against Colonels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 29—The Boston Red Sox will complete their Florida training program tomorrow by playing the Louisville Colonels here, after which the team will leave by rail for Moultrie, Ga., there to play the first game of a two-week journey northward on Friday.

It is expected that the club will be reduced to the maximum playing strength of 25 men by Manager Joe Cronin when it breaks camp. Outfielders Stan Spence and Chet Morgan, Pitchers Bill Sayles and Charlie Wagner, and Infielder Paul Campbell probably will be released on option to Louisville.

Cronin has decided to carry Fabian Gaffke and Leo Nonnenkamp as outfield reserves. Gaffke spent part of the last two seasons with the Sox; Nonnenkamp was with them all of last season and got into 87 games.

Gaffke had an inside track on a job because he was the only right-handed hitter among the seven outfield candidates except Joe Vosmik. In Gaffke the Sox have a powerful hitter who would have been regular left fielder last year if Vosmik had not been obtained from St. Louis.

If Gaffke gives them hitting insurance, Nonnenkamp gives the Red Sox surplus fielding skill. The fleet lefthander, who was married two days before leaving for training camp, can chase flies with the best of them.

Joe Cronin today called this the best training season in the five years he has been leader of the Red Sox. "It's been perfect because the weather has been good," he said, "and because I had practically two teams and could rest the regulars when I wanted to."

Most pleasing features of the four-weeks stay in Florida was the impressive playing of Ted Williams and Jim Tabor, the two rookies who have been made regular right fielder and third baseman respectively; the hard hitting of Jimmy Foxx, league-leading hitter for 1938; Cronin's own excellent condition; the apparent return of Lefty Grove; and the development of a pitching staff that promises to be much stronger than the one that hurled the Sox to second place last season.

Wayman Kerksieck, righthanded pitcher drafted from Little Rock, will leave with the Red Sox because drafted players cannot be released until April 1. Of the two infield reserves, Tom Carey and Boze Berger, Carey rates the higher, because he is a better hitter . . . Nonnenkamp probably will relieve Foxx at first base when necessary during the journey to Boston . . . Ted Williams asks so many questions of Doc Cramer, all about baseball, that the veteran centerfielder threatens to stuff his ears with cotton.

Buckeye Mermen Likely to Keep Swimming Crown

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 29 (AP)—The nation's swimming and diving talent trickled into the Buckeye capital today for the National A. A. U. championship meet Thursday, Friday and Saturday, but the invaders faced an almost hopeless task if they expected to dethrone Ohio State University's 1938 winners.

Michigan, holder of the Big Ten and national intercollegiate crowns, and rated the greatest threat to continued supremacy of the Bucks, decided to enter no team. The Wolverines will swim unattached or under club sponsorship.

That development moves the New York Athletic Club into the challenger's berth, the Gotham group boasting some of the greatest stars in the swimming firmament.

Mike Peppe, coach of the Bucks, said he expected at least 250 of the country's outstanding stars to compete in the three-day championship event. Entries closed Monday, but those bearing Monday postmarks were still being received.

Already on hand were such stars as Jack Medica, Peter Fick, Jimmy Reilly, Tom McDermott and Justin Calahan of the New York A. C.; Ralph Flannagan and Adolf Kiefer of Texas; Dick Hough of Princeton, who broke the world's breaststroke record Saturday night, and his team mate, Hendrick Van Oss; and Ed Pope and Jimmy Cook of Yale.

Howard Stepp, Princeton coach, said his national champion backstroker, Al Vande Weghe, definitely would not start in any relay events, and that he might not enter his special event. Van Weghe has been ordered to rest because of illness.

All proceeds from the meet will go to the Olympic fund.

Penn vs. Cornell

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Pennsylvania oarsmen will meet Cornell for the first time since 1925, with the exception of the Poughkeepsie Regatta, May 27 at Ithaca.

H. Jamieson Swartz, Penn Director of Athletics, said the Red and Blue would row against Cornell, Harvard and Syracuse on Lake Cayuga in the Regatta.

Another regatta added to the Penn schedule will be held on the Schuylkill course April 29 with crews from Rutgers and Princeton.

Weather Deals Severe Blow To Terrier Baseball Hopes

Coach Mel Collard, Boston University's varsity baseball coach, is no little concerned over the weather which has just about ended all hopes for a strong early season showing.

This is the first time in years that the Terriers have been unable to go outdoors at this late date, and with lack of indoor facilities, it now appears that they will be forced to face Rhode Island State in the opening game April 12 with very little pre-season work. Not having an indoor cage, fielders and hitters can do no work in the gym other than limber up. Of course, the pitchers can work regularly, and it is probably on them that the Terriers' hopes will rest in early games.

Four Regulars Lost

Because of the fact that the fielders have not as yet had a chance to show their work, it is difficult to predict a team at this early date. Replacements must be found for four of last year's regulars who have been graduated. Capt. Bob Gibson, Harold Glaser, Chubby Chandler, and George Bader are the four who are gone.

Gibson was one of the greatest ball players in B. U.'s history, and compiled the highest all-time batting average of any player ever to wear the Scarlet and White. Last year he wound up the season with an average of .411 to lead the entire team. Bob played left field, and in right field Harold Glaser, a consistent .300 hitter who had a .326 average last year, will also be missed. The loss of these outfielders will definitely hurt the offensive punch of the team this season. Chandler at third base hit for .265, and Bader at second base was low man with a .175 average, but was brilliant defensively.

Regulars returning are Johnny Walker behind the plate, who hit for .313; Bill Hardiman, center fielder, who batted for .304; Don Wright, first baseman, who hit for .303; and Johnny Quinn, shortstop, who had a .266 average. Quinn, however, is a much better hitter than his average showed, for after going hitless his first five games last year, he hit for a .400 average the remainder of the season.

Probation

To make matters worse, Ralph Dattman, utility outfielder, who hit for .400 in five games last year, and who was certain to win a regular position, has been placed on academic probation. He was being counted upon to take Gibson's place in left field.

With this position open, Coach Collard will have to make a hurried survey—when and if Nickerson Field ever dries out—to find somebody to fill that spot. Bill Hardiman will be back at center field and Pete Denisevich, who looked exceptionally good last year until he was injured and lost for the season, will probably be in right field.

The infield will have Don Wright back at first base. Johnny Quinn, who was at shortstop last season, may be moved to third base, provided John Connelly, an all-scholastic second baseman at Brookline High School three years ago, will be able to fill the bill at shortstop. Jack Rotman, utility infielder last year, at present looms as the probable second baseman.

The discouraging thing about the lack of outdoor work is the fact that newcomers who are not known will have to wait much longer before being able to prove their worth, and if the squad is unable to get outdoors within the next 10 days, the team will have to be picked largely from past reputations.

As far as the battery goes, Johnny Walker will do all the catching and Capt. Bob Leahy will head the mound staff, with Stanley Stoklosa, Carl Braun, Charlie Hoar, and Charlie Farrell rated below him.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

American League Pennant for Boston?

BRADENTON, Fla., March 29—This may surprise you. In fact, it may leave you without words. It might even sound funny, or prompt the old line, "I'm from Missouri, and I've got to be shown." But at this distance, with the Red Sox some 10 miles farther down the Tamiami Trail, one constantly hears comment to the effect that the next American League pennant will fly from the centerfield flagpole at Fenway Park. Unless you happen to be a Bostonian, you may be unaware of the fact that Fenway is the back yard of the Red Sox, the pets of Thomas Austin Yawkey.

With Joe Cronin as his manager, the energetic Mr. Yawkey has been making eyes at the American League crown since 1935, but with somewhat indifferent success. Or, perhaps one should say, with no success whatever. The closest he has come is second place, a trick Cronin accomplished in 1938. The Sox were still, however, 9½ games in back of the monopolizing Yankees from New York.

"His Boys"

Through it all Mr. Yawkey has enjoyed himself. There have been plenty of laughs and thrills. He has made fast friends with players whom he praised as a mere spectator. He can call Bob Grove, Jimmy Foxx and Cronin "his boys." But popular Tom is only smiling through the mist. He still longs for that World Series at Fenway—the first for Boston since 1918. Will this be his year? With the Yankees still in the league, it is amazing how many well-thought-of critics give the Red Sox a really good chance to march home at the head of the 1939 parade.

Sox supporters base their optimism on three items of importance—the showing of Ted Williams, rookie right fielder from Minneapolis; the third-base play of Jim Tabor, the lanky youngster who is filling Mike Higgins's shoes, and the general upgrade apparent in Cronin's assortment of pitching talent. Although Grove is still a question mark, and probably will remain one until well into the early weeks of the regular campaign, the mound staff has shown surprising balance in the Grapefruit League. Instead of the robust hitting they expected, the Sox have been exhibiting excellent hurling.

Elden Auker, the one-time Detroiter is a valuable addition. Joe Heving, who joined the club during the '38 season, looks great. The boys are wondering how Cleveland ever let him get away. But those things happen. Jim Bagby is an older and smarter pitcher. Young Woody Rich seems too good to be true. He shapes up far better than Bagby did at this stage last spring, and Jim went on to win 15 games for the second-place Sox. Dennis Galehouse will help. Jack Wilson is faster than ever. Ostermueller is ready. When the starting bell rings, regardless of Grove's condition, Cronin is very well off on the hurling mound. And in building up this tighter defense, Joe seems to have given away little of his offense.

There naturally is plenty of opposition to a suggestion that the Red Sox can win. Everyone points to the Yankees. Some even contend that the Tigers and Indians have something on the Boston club. But if anyone challenges the New Yorkers in '39, keep your collective eyes on Cronin and his mates.

"Yanks Are Slipping"

All over Florida you hear stories that the Yankees are slipping. Lou Gehrig, of course, is the chief target. The Iron Horse is not the first baseman of old. His consecutive game record is in immediate danger of being snapped. And New York will never know how valuable the Columbia boy is until he steps down from his high perch. At his position, he certainly is the greatest of all time, and the Yanks cannot possibly lose him without feeling it.

Therefore, if Gehrig is unable to continue with his accustomary brilliance, the Yankees will never be nine and one half games better than our Fenway heroes. In short, they will be reduced to the size of the other contenders. And in such a scramble, the Red Sox would have the same opportunity that would face the Tigers, Indians, or any other team interested in supporting one half of the next World Series. Don't be too quick to name the Yankees. No team or player in baseball goes on forever.

N. E. School Fives

FITCHBURG, Mass., March 29 (AP)—Hope High of Providence, R. I., and Winslow High of Winslow, Maine, will tangle Saturday night in Providence for the New England Interscholastic Basketball Championship vacated by Bassick High of Bridgeport, Conn.

James A. Chalmers, Chairman of the Tournament Committee, said, after Central High of Bridgeport declined an invitation to play, that only two teams would compete. All three teams were beaten in the New England tourney at Springfield two weeks ago by Bassick, which relinquished the title after a player said he was over the age limit.

Denton Defeats Scoville

KANSAS CITY, March 29 (AP)—Tiff Denton of Kansas City, kept alive his bid for a first-division berth in the national three-cushion billiard tournament yesterday by defeating Frank Scoville, of Buffalo, 50 to 28, in fifty-one innings.

Denton had a high run of six, while Scoville's best effort was four.

Peterson Appointed

STORRS, Conn. (AP)..Herb Peterson of East Hartford, brilliant end, has been appointed captain of next season's Connecticut State College football team by Coach J. Orlean Christian. Peterson, a lanky senior, was mentioned on the Associated Press little all-America squad in 1938.

Bees Are Certain of Only Third of 1939 Outfield

By Edwin Rumill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 29—While Casey Stengel lounges in a secluded corner of the hotel lobby, alone, attempting to map his complicated Boston Bee outfield, it must be comforting occasionally to remember that Johnny Cooney is still around. Actually, John has been around the National League so long he is beginning to look like a part owner. But if everyone else fails, Stengel knows that the veteran who started out with the Boston Braves back in 1921 as a pitcher could deliver a surprisingly effective job.

Right now, as you probably are aware if you follow the daily routine of this spring training camp, the Bees are certain of only one third of their 1939 outfield. Al Simmons, the former American Leaguer, has won the call in left. But the center and right field berths still have the manager shaking his head. Too many balls are dropping in safe territory; balls that the talented Vince Di Maggio would have caught in his hip pocket. The light-hitting Vince has gone, however, and Stengel is playing checkers with Jimmy Outlaw, Max West, and Johnny Dickshot.

Defense or Offense?

The Manager, of course, would rather have two of the latter trio in the garden beside Simmons because of their superior punch at the plate. But having watched Di Maggio cover that center pasture in '38, Casey is not so sure he can afford to sacrifice a sound defense for a few extra-base hits. The picture down here changes rapidly. But as this was written the Bees' pilot was satisfied with the centerfield play of only one man—Johnny Cooney.

This is Johnny's 15th season in the National League, yet he is in great shape—he never gets out of it—and can go and get balls that the younger players miss with alarming regularity. He is a ball player's ball player, hustles 100 per cent of the time, is smart making throws, and gives the pitchers more confidence. Although Di Maggio has something on Cooney in rifling the ball back to the infield, Johnny gives away nothing to Vince in the field. However, Stengel is searching for batting strength, and Cooney has never been a long hitter.

Played Three Fields

Last year the slender veteran played all three outfield positions at one time or another, filled in at first base, and did some pinch running. The official averages show he appeared in 120 championship games and hit .271. His lifetime average with Boston and Brooklyn stands at .284 in 695 contests. He was a very valuable utility man to the '38 Bees as they stumbled home fifth handicapped by injuries. Without him Stengel admits that they might have slipped much deeper into the second division.

It is a rather a thankless task that the Bees have placed on the slim shoulders of the former Dodger here in Bradenton. Since the early days of conditioning, Stengel has had Cooney instructing Outlaw, Dickshot and West in the art of sneaking up on fly balls; how balls should be caught so that the throw can be made without lost motion; how to trap those low liners, and how to look into the sun. And all the time Johnny is teaching fellows who may eventually prevent him from playing regularly again in the National League. But the Sarasota resident has been a tireless and willing school master, and probably is more certain of remaining with the club than any other player on the pay roll at the present time.

Garms to Right?

With Simmons in left, hitting harder than any left fielder the Bees had in '38, and with the ground-covering Cooney in center, the Boston club would be fairly well fixed to start the season regardless of who played right.

Stengel is toying with the possibility of sending Debs Garms back to right field. The Texan, despite constant morning practice, has looked very bad at third base. And although the manager has contended all along that the club's only .300 hitter in '38 cannot play the sun field, he may be willing to give him another trial. A shift of this sort might strengthen the team's defense in two spots. The chief trouble with the outfielding of Garms is his throwing. Too often runners go from first to third on a team mate's single without opposition from the Texan.

Sporting Around the Hub

Weather Raises Hob With Spring Sports

Despite the beautiful sunshine that enveloped Boston today, there were a lot of glum faces, particularly in the ranks of the coaches of spring sports. For every day of sunshine recently, there have been two days of rain—or snow—with the result that baseball and football teams have been kept indoors.

With the forecast for tomorrow predicting rain or snow towards night, the coaches of the various local institutions gloomily went back to at least another week of indoor practice. The Disappointed Mentors Club includes the following diamond and gridiron coaches respectively: Floyd Stahl and Dick Harlow of Harvard, Mel Collard and Pat Hanley of B. U., Judge Kenneth Nash and Lew Manly of Tufts, Freddie Maguire and Frank Leahy of B. C., and Herb Gallagher and Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern.

Interest in the Red Sox, who defeated Newark 3-2 at Sarasota yesterday, will center today on Lefty Grove, who will attempt his first real pitching assignment since last July, against the Cincinnati Reds . . . After a day devoted entirely to fundamentals yesterday, the Bees meet Detroit today, with Newark and Washington following tomorrow and Saturday . . . These are the last three Grapefruit League contests for the Swarm in the Bradenton area of Florida.

Quarter-finalists today in the annual New England women's tennis singles at the Longwood Covered Courts included Virginia Rice Johnson of Brookline, defending champion, Virginia Ellis of Brookline, former State outdoor titlist, Virginia Hitt of Painesville, Ohio, and "Cissy" Madden of Jamaica Plain, national girls' indoor champion.

In the Class A semifinals of the City of Boston basketball championships at the Williams Municipal Building last night, North End Union edged Charlestown Boys' Club 30-28, and Monroe Club defeated Y. M. H. A. Jewels 34-16. In Class B, Mayor Tobin Club beat Y. M. H. A. Jewellettes 39-30, and Village Comrades defeated Ford Juniors 16-12. Finals in both classes will be played tomorrow night at Roxbury Memorial High School.

In this corner's opinion, one of the hit numbers of "Let's Go," the Skating Club's annual ice carnival which will take place in the Garden Friday and Saturday, will be the "Cuban Revelries," featuring Polly Blodgett of Brookline. Polly has always been popular with Boston audiences, and has recently increased her popularity by her interpretive skating to modern music. After all, when Sonja Henie was here last December, her interpretation of the Lambeth Walk was one of her best-received numbers. The public seems to like such skating more than it appreciates intricate maneuvers.

The Boston Olympics have the first of three scheduled workouts at the Arena tonight in preparation for their two-game series with the St. Jerome Fextet from Montreal, intermediate champion of Quebec. The first game will be held at the Arena Saturday evening, and the second is tentatively set for the Garden Sunday afternoon. If the Bruins-Rangers series should go seven games, the Olympics will play their second game at the Arena.

Ira Thomas, chief scout for the Philadelphia Athletics, will be in Boston tonight to address a meeting of dealers of the Atlantic Refining Company, sponsors of the radio broadcasting of the local baseball games. At the meeting plans will be discussed for formation of an Atlantic Baseball Club for boys from 12 to 18 years of age. The club plans to hold an essay contest during the summer, with the winner receiving tickets and expenses to the first two World Series games.

Qualifying rounds for the open championship of the United States will be held at the Winchester Country Club May 22, with practice permitted May 18-19 and after 3 p. m. May 21, according to an announcement by the New England Golf Association.

The Nathaniel F. Ayer Sportsmanship Trophy, awarded each year to the outstanding team of the annual amateur basketball tournament of the Boys' Club of Boston, will again be a great incentive to the hundreds of teams competing in the championship itself. Tournament play begins in the six divisions next Monday night, and entry blanks may be obtained by writing the Club's headquarters, 15 Green Street, Charlestown.

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College Boxing Has a Varied but Progressive Status in the Pacific Northwest

Coast Conference Schools Find Solution to Problem

From Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE—Boxing, a sport often challenged to its right on the athletic program of a college, has a varied but progressive status in the Northern Division colleges of the Pacific Coast Conference.

The underlying theory that has led the Northwest colleges to a satisfactory solution of the boxing problem, is that a college shall keep competition within the ability of its boxers, preventing matching of beginners with experienced men.

An unfortunate incident five years ago helped much to eliminate the objectionable conditions of the sport. In an intercollegiate contest between Washington and Washington State, an inexperienced Washington boy was pitted against a veteran State boxer. After witnessing this unfair match, authorities at Washington banned boxing as an intercollegiate sport.

That Big Time

While Washington found it necessary to wisdraw from intercollegiate boxing and confine itself to an intramural schedule, other colleges have maintained it as an intercollegiate sport with success. Oregon and Oregon State have boxing teams, but do not attempt to make it a big-time sport. When they have good boxers they send them to the Conference championships, but usually engage only in such dual competition as suits the caliber of the team.

Washington State and Idaho have in recent years been the leading colleges on the Coast and rank high in national intercollegiate boxing. Just as Washington places emphasis on crew and Oregon on basketball, Washington State and Idaho have chosen boxing as one of their leading sports, and are building teams capable of meeting any in the nation.

Progressive action has been taken by the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the numerous college conferences to make boxing a better sport. In current use are: the 12 and 14 ounce gloves; a two-inch thick ring mat; regulated weight divisions; compulsory training periods; equalization of competition; and the new rule making ineligible any boxer who has ever participated in a public boxing contest (whether admission was charged or not), except one carried on between colleges, prep schools or high schools. This drastic ruling prevents experienced A. A. U. and Golden Gloves fighters from invading the college ranks.

Sport Not Slugging

A symposium of authorities concerning boxing as a collegiate sport shows divergent views, but all agree that it should be a sport—not legalized slugging.

* * *

The biggest intercollegiate track and field year in history is under way in the Northwest. A season that opened March 25 with the Inland Empire Indoor championships at Pullman and the Washington-California dual meet at Seattle, lists two full months of events, ending in the Pacific Coast Conference meet at Seattle, May 20.

With the Conference championships coming to the Northwest for the first time in many years, the University of Washington is taking steps to renew track interest. Patterned after the Inland Empire meet, Washington is sponsoring a Northern Division Relays, April 7 and 8. This indoor show will have competition in three divisions: (1) Northern Division varsity teams; (2) Northern Division freshmen and other Northwest colleges and normal schools; and (3) state high schools.

More than 300 individual entries are expected for the 28-event program, the first of its kind ever scheduled in Seattle.

While the Washington State college varsity, Idaho freshmen, and North Central high school of Spokane were winning top honors in their respective divisions in the Inland Empire meet, the University of Washington opened its season losing to the University of California 95-36, in one of the worst defeats in Husky track history.

Capt. Guy Manuel of the Bears scored 13 points and led the team as they made clean sweeps of three events and finished one-two in six others.

* * *

Rowing supremacy of the University of Washington in the annual Coast regatta is due for a downfall on April 15 when the Huskies meet California on the Oakland Estuary.

The Washington eight-oared crews have swept all three races for four years in succession, and have not lost a Coast varsity race since 1932, a junior varsity race since 1934, and a freshman race since 1929.

A freshman win is all that can be predicted for the Husky oarsmen this year. The frosh are an outstanding crew, and two weeks before leaving for California defeated the varsity in a two-mile race. Coach Al Ulbrickson has been disappointed with the practice showing of his crewmen, and has delayed naming his varsity combination for the Cal. race.

* * *

Sideline Banter: Bowling is finding success as an intramural sport at Oregon State College . . . Washington crewmen have a sign in their shellhouse that changes daily—"Only —— more rowing days before we beat Cal!" Which is similar to shopping day warnings before Christmas, the only difference being you can depend on Christmas falling on December 25 . . . Twelve returning lettermen make the baseball prospects bright for Oregon State, co-champions with Washington State last year . . . Several Northwest colleges are beginning to take an interest in Douglas Martin, 6ft. 5in. Buckley (Wash.) high school basketball player who made the headlines by scoring 53 points in one game.

Bob Cahn

Jeanne Cline Steals Show

PINEHURST, N. C., March 29 (AP)—Fifteen-year-old Jeanne Cline of Bloomington, Ill., who played her first tournament golf last June, stole the show in the women's North and South event yesterday with a 19-hole victory over Mrs. Myron Davy of Washington, D. C.

The sturdy, black-haired youngster won with a par four at the 19th in the first round of match play. She qualified Monday for the top flight of 32 with an 83.

To get within striking distance, she rallied coming in, won the 15th and 16th with pars, and squared the match on the 457-yard 17th with a birdie four.

All the favorites won.

Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Chapel Hill, N. C., the medalist and former national champion, edged out Mrs. S. R. Holman of Greenwich, Conn., 3 and 2, and Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Ga., runner-up in the qualifying, eliminated Mrs. Leo Walper of Washington, D. C., 6 and 5.

Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., put out Mrs. N. E. Wessels of Roanoke, Va., 6 and 5, and Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., advanced with a 7-and-6 victory over Mrs. T. A. Manzel of Stamford, Conn. Helen Dettweiler of Washington, D. C., won over Mrs. Donald Parson of Pinehurst, 7 and 6.

Today Miss Cline faces Katherine MacCloskey of Pittsburgh who won over Mrs. L. J. Sherer of New York, 3 and 2. Mrs. Page will take on Helen Waring of Pinehurst who eliminated Betty Abernethy of Pittsburgh, 6 and 4.

Miss Kirby's second-round opponent is Helen Sigel of Philadelphia, conqueror of Mrs. J. P. Meador of Aberdeen, N. C., 1 up. Miss Bauer will oppose Mrs. J. Wiederseim of Philadelphia, who won over Mrs. W. W. Lyons of Rochester, N. Y., 1 up. Miss Cothran will play Mrs. W. G. Hamilton, Jr., of Philadelphia, the 6-and-5 winner over Mrs. J. B. Seawell of Carthage, N. C. Miss Dettweiler's opponent is Mrs. T. R. Rudel of Forest Hills, N. J., who defeated Mrs. J. J. Lawlor of New Rochelle, N. Y., 6 and 5.

International-American Hockey League

Play-Off Standing

Series A—Best 3 of 5 Games

	W	L	Goals For	Agst
Philadelphia	2	2	13	12
Hershey	2	2	12	13

Series B—Best 2 of 3 Games

Providence	2	1	6	5
Syracuse	1	2	5	6

(Syracuse eliminated)

Series C—Best 2 of 3 Games

Cleveland	2	1	7	2
Springfield	1	2	2	7

(Springfield eliminated)

Series D—Best 2 of 3 Games

Cleveland	1	0	3	2
Providence	0	1	2	3

Results March 28

Hershey 4, Philadelphia 3.
Cleveland 3, Providence 2, overtime.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 28

At Los Angeles: Chicago (A) 10, Chicago (N) 8.
At Tampa, Fla.: Detroit (A) 6, Cincinnati (N) 2.
At New Braunfels, Texas: St. Louis (A) 6, Philadelphia (N) 5.
At St. Petersburg, Fla.: St. Louis (N) 5, Washington (A) 3.
At Clearwater, Fla.: New York (A) 9, Brooklyn (N) 1.
At Lake Charles, La.: New Orleans (S A) 20, Philadelphia (A) 9.
At San Francisco: Pittsburgh (N) 12, San Francisco (P C) 2.
At Sebring, Fla.: Boston (A) 3, Newark (I) 2, (6 innings, rain).
At Plant City, Fla.: Buffalo (I) 7, Detroit (A) B team 1.
At Dallas, Texas: New York (N) vs. Dallas (T) rain.

College Baseball

Michigan State 5, Georgia 4.
Drexel 4, Virginia Med. 3.
Delaware 9, Lynchburg 1.

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Rookie Right Fielder —By Pap'

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HE LOOKS THE PART OF A TYPICAL ROOKIE UNTIL HE STEPS ON A DIAMOND...
... THEN HE ACTS LIKE A REAL BIG LEAGUER !!
HE WAS UP WITH THE RED SOX FOR A FEW DAYS LAST SPRING BEFORE HE WAS SENT TO THE MINNEAPOLIS BREWERS
THE RED SOX ARE PLANNING TO OPEN THE SEASON WITH THIS 20-YEAR-OLD ROOKIE IN RIGHT FIELD
HE LEAD THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION IN BATTING AND HIT 43 HOME RUNS
PAP
.366

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Batted .366 in 1938

On the sidelines, Ted Williams presents the popular conception of a green rookie. Twenty years old, gangling, loose-jointed, he furnishes plenty of laughs around the Boston Red Sox camp.

But on the ball field he is somebody else again. He can run, field and throw. Above all else, he can hit. His 1938 batting average of .366 with Minneapolis was good enough to head the list of marks of American Association sluggers.

6-Foot-3 Youngster

Manager Joe Cronin is convinced that the 6-foot-3 youngster is ready to take care of the right-field berth. So far as Cronin is concerned, rival teams can have the Fred Hutchinsons, the Charlie Kellers, the other costly rookies—he'll string along with Williams.

Williams was up with the Red Sox last spring. He stayed in camp exactly four days. He was fresh. He called everyone "Sport." Cronin stood for it as long as he could. Then he shipped Williams to Minneapolis.

The spring Williams went off on the opposite tack. He is just about the most polite rookie in the South. It's "Mister" this and "Mister" that, with a generous sprinkling of "Sirs."

Switched to Outfield

Williams stepped from high school to a berth with San Diego a couple of years back. While he was very green, he gave ample indication that he would some day develop into a real ballplayer. In high school he was quite a pitcher. But he switched to the outfield because of his natural batting talents. He still has the notion that he can step on the mound and stand the batters on their heads. At the slightest provocation, he will give a demonstration of his knuckleball, which actually has plenty of hop on it.

The Red Sox gave up considerable power at the plate last winter in an effort to bolster the mound staff. Now if Williams comes through as expected, the Sox may do well enough.

—Pap'

And Talking of . . . Cricket

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Test-Match Souvenirs

LONDON—Today, in the field of cricket statistics, which is a favorite browsing ground for followers of the game the world over, stand several new memorials to big-scale batting. Placed there by the cricketers of England and South Africa during the test match series concluded in the latter country March 14.

Here, in the briefest terms, are the achievements they represent:

The Longest First-Class Match Ever Played

The last game, at Durban, a "timeless" test lasting 10 days, exceeded by one day the previous best (or worst, if you take that view) between England and the West Indies at Kingston, Jamaica, in 1930. The Durban Marathon gave us

The Biggest Aggregate of Runs Ever Scored In One Match—1,981

Until this occurrence the largest total in a "test" was 1,815 (also at Kingston during the nine-day game there in 1930), while the record for first-class games of all kinds was 1,919, by New South Wales and Australia in a match at Sydney in 1925-26. At Durban, the Englishmen made

The Largest Fourth Innings Score Ever Known

Namely 654 for 5 wickets. This supersedes a 31 years old "record"—572 for New South Wales against South Australia in 1907-08.

Turning to:

Anglo-South African 'Test' Records

we find these striking mementos to the batting of 1938-39:

The Biggest Test Score for Both Innings

Was South Africa's 1,011 at Durban. Made up of 530 and 481, this supplants, as a record, the 763 (476 and 287) by South Africa at The Oval, London, in 1935.

The scores of 117 and 100 by Edward Paynter, famous little-left-handed Lancashire batsman, in the first test at Johannesburg, provide only the third instance of one man scoring two "centuries" in one match. The other two cricketers who did such a thing are A. C. Russell, Essex and England, at Durban in 1922-23, and Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshire and England, at The Oval, London in 1929. The former hit up 140 and 111, the latter 104 and 109 not out.

Paynter, by the way, is the only cricketer who has ever scored two centuries in a single match against both South Africa and Australia.

Two hundred and forty-three by Paynter in the third "test" at Durban is the highest individual score in one match. The previous was 211 by J. B. Hobbs in 1924.

Six hundred and fifty-three for 8 innings by Paynter in the five tests beats by 114 the previous record, for one series, set up by J. B. Hobbs, Surrey and England (539 for 9 innings) in 1909-10.

Two hundred and eighty for the second wicket by P. A. Gibb and William Edrich, England, at Durban, stands as the best partnership for any wicket, beating 268 by J. B. Hobbs and Herbert Sutcliffe, at Lord's, London, in 1924. But, remember, the Gibb-Edrich effort was in the first "timeless" test England and South Africa ever played against one another.

Five hundred and thirty at Durban is South Africa's highest innings.

Six hundred and fifty-four for 5 wickets at Durban is England's highest innings. The previous "bests" were respectively 513 at Capetown in 1930-31 and 531 for 2 wickets declared at Lord's in 1924.

Highest Number of "Centuries" in One Series

Was also recorded in 1938-39. Namely 17. Eleven for England and six for South Africa. Thus:

For England—117, 100 and 243 by Paynter; 181, 120 and 140 by W. R. Hammond; 106 and 120 by P. A. Gibb; 115 by L. W. G. Ames; 112 by B. H. Valentine; and 219 by William Edrich.

For South Africa—120 and 103 by A. D. Nourse; 102 by E. L. Dalton; 109 by Bruce Mitchell; 125 by P. G. van der Byl; and 103 by Alan Melville.

The biggest number of three-figure innings in a series formerly was 11 in 1929—nine by Englishmen, 2 by South Africans.

And that, I think, is all the outstanding records made in a rather dull series that furnished one victory for England and four drawn matches. The summary of "tests" between England and South Africa to date now reads like this:

	Victories for— England	South Africa	Drawn matches
In England	9	1	11
In South Africa	20	11	12

Florida First to Enter Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Florida has the distinction of being the first college to make a formal entry in the 45th annual University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival which will be held on April 28 and 29 on Franklin Field.

Percy Beard, former hurdle champion, now tutoring the 'Gators, has nominated two relay teams and two individuals to compete on both days of the carnival.

The entry of the Florida contingent is the first received from the Gainesville university since 1932 when Joseph Hall, a husky all-around athlete, competed in the decathlon championship. He finished second to George Munger, present head football coach at Pennsylvania.

The 'Gators will compete in the quarter-mile sprint and in the sprint-medley relay races. Beard plans to select the two teams from among Ben McGahey, Ike Stevens, Bill Thompson, Francis Kearney, Jack Bradley and Bill Fratis.

John Smith, a field-event entrant, will participate in the shot put, and discus and javelin throws, and Al Rayburn will take part in both the high and broad jumps. The first named tosses the shot close to 50 feet and Rayburn has a record of 6ft. 6⅝in. in the high jump.

The national A. A. U. interscholastic two-mile champion and record-holding team, St. Augustine Diocesan High School, of Brooklyn, has entered three events, the two-mile championship, the one-mile and the medley. Peter McAtee, Paul Denton, Ed Joyce and Vin Johnston, who ran 8m. 22s. indoors, will compose the two-mile team.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Bobby Jones, in practice for Augusta National Golf Tourney, broke course record with 64, eight under par.

Five Years Ago

Detroit Red Wings won their first National Hockey championship, defeating Toronto 1-0 in deciding play-off game.

Batting Hero

Sport and General

Eddie Paynter

Famous little Lancashire left-hander, who starred in the recent England-South Africa cricket tests.

Holmes Sets Scoring Mark; Placed on All-Star Sextet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Louis Holmes, Portland Buckaroos' center, who set a new all-time scoring record for hockey league play with 74 points in a 48-game schedule, added other laurels to his record here in mid-March when he was voted the Pacific Coast Hockey League's outstanding player.

Most Valuable

Besides that award, Holmes was named on the first all-star team; was selected most valuable player to his team, and was singled out as the most likely major-league player in the coast circuit.

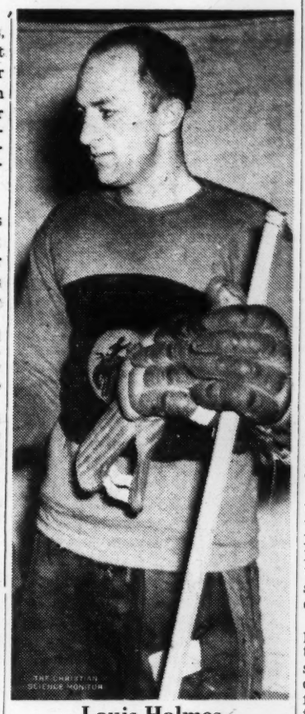
Holmes gained his scoring record recently when official league records changed an assist previously given Portland's Aubrey Webster to Holmes' total.

Previous high marks were 54 points by Bernie Morris of Seattle in the old Pacific Coast League, and 53 points by Clint Smith of Vancouver more recently. Cooney Weiland with the Boston Bruins in 1930 scored 73 points in the National Hockey League.

Others Honored

Two other Portland players were honored on the all-star team, selected by vote of sports writers covering hockey league games the past season. The Buckaroos named were Maitland Conn., defense, and Andy Aitkenhead, goalie.

Other all-stars were: Connie King, Spokane, and Tip O'Neill, Vancouver, forwards, and John Houbregs, Seattle, defense.



Louis Holmes
Portland, Ore., center

Cleveland Wins Opener; Others Tie Up Series

By the Associated Press

Leave it to the International-American Hockey League play-offs to produce games of record length even if they're not the best contests ever played.

When the Cleveland Barons and Providence Reds battled through 119 minutes and 47 seconds of action in the opening game of their semi-final play-off round last night before Bob Gracie scored the goal that gave Cleveland a 3-2 victory, they were just carrying on an old minor league tradition.

It was back in the 1931 play-offs of the old Canadian-American League, one of the predecessors of the current circuit, that the Boston Cubs and Springfield Indians started this marathon business. They played 60 minutes of a regular game and 100 minutes of overtime before the league President called a halt with the score still tied on the grounds that both teams were too tired to score. A few nights later a Saturday midnight curfew halted the same teams after 110 minutes of play.

Their overtime record has been surpassed since then by National League clubs—Toronto and Boston played 104 minutes of overtime the next spring and Detroit and the Montreal Maroons set up an all-time record of 116m. 30s. of overtime play in 1936. But it hadn't been approached in the big minor circuit until last night.

At one stage of the game Providence held a 2-0 lead. Sherwood scored in the first period and Wilson in the second for the Reds. But only 32 seconds after Wilson's goal Cunningham put the Barons back into the game and at 13:08 of the second period Paul Runge knotted the count. From there on it was try, try again for four periods before the two former major leaguers, Gracie and George Patterson, got around to doing something about the situation.

The victory in the first game of a three-game play-off gave the Barons a good start toward the final round, while the top-ranking clubs of the league's two divisions, Philadelphia and Hershey, again became stalemated in their battle for the other final berth.

The home team won again at Hershey and the Bears came through 4-3 to square the series at two games each. The deciding game will be played at Philadelphia tomorrow while Cleveland and Providence meet for the second time on the Reds' rink.

Paced by Wally Kilrea, who scored two goals and assisted on another, the Bears got their winning goal with only six minutes to go. The first tally was automatic because Bob Kirk threw his stick while Kilrea was shooting, but they had to earn all the rest.

Ohio Bowlers Lead Doubles In A. B. C. Meet

CLEVELAND, March 29 (AP)—A Wooster, Ohio, team seized first place in the doubles standings of the American Bowling Congress yesterday with a score of 1,322, 25 points above another Ohio team which had held the top spot for the past 18 days.

Stanley Shelley rolled 684 and Louis Schmidt 648 to attain the total.

The new Philadelphia, Ohio, team of V. Maurer and A. Graham, with 1,307, was relegated to second place. A score of 1,337 won in last year's congress. The present competition continues until May 5.

Earlier yesterday a North Bergen (N. J.) team—George Lally and Steve Karabines—took fourth place with 1,272. They dropped to fifth place when the Wooster entrants got going.

The day's bowling also brought a new runner-up in the singles division. Fred Bolot of Altoona, Pa., with 218, 213, 270—701, climbed into the standing only 13 points behind the leader, Carl Nagle of Gowanda, N. Y.

The Leaders

Singles

Carl Nagle, Gowanda, N. Y.	714
Bred Bolot, Altoona, Pa.	701
Cone Hermann, St. Louis	696
Arnold Bergande, Milwaukee	692
Bill Larson, Green Bay, Wis.	690

Doubles

S. Sheiley-L. Schmidt, Wooster, Ohio	1,332
V. Maurer-A. Graham, New Philadelphia, Ohio	1,307
H. Schaeffer-R. Newton, St. Louis	1,291
W. Reilly-W. Forslund, New York	1,289
G. Lally-S. Karabines, North Bergen, N. J.	1,272

Five-Man Teams

Mayrose No. 1, Melrose Park, Ill.	3,035
Budweisers, St. Louis	2,971
Old Frankenmuth, Detroit	2,957
Standard Tru-Age, Scranton, Pa.	2,950
F. Ziehm Co., Cleveland	2,924

All-Events

Cone Hermann, St. Louis	1,914
Walter Shackett, Battle Creek, Mich.	1,904
James Agresta, Elizabeth, N. J.	1,898
Dan Burden, Lancaster, Ohio	1,897
Ed Brunsman, St. Louis	1,896

National Hockey League

Play-Off Standing

Series A—Best 4 of 7 Games

	W	L	Goals For	Agst
Boston	3	1	10	6
Rangers	1	3	6	10

Series B—Best 2 of 3 Games

Toronto	2	0	6	0
Americans	0	2	0	6

(Americans eliminated)

Series C—Best 2 of 3 Games

Detroit	2	1	8	5
Canadiens	1	1	5	8

(Canadiens eliminated)

Series D—Best 2 of 3 Games

Toronto	1	0	4	1
Detroit	0	1	1	4

Results March 28

Rangers 2, Boston 1.
Toronto 4, Detroit 1.

College Fencing

St. John's 15, Columbia 12.

Rangers Fight Way to Victory' Leafs Triumph

By the Associated Press

The New York Rangers decided after three-straight defeats by the Boston Bruins in the Stanley Cup hockey play-offs that they'd go down fighting. But when they fought, they didn't go down, so Boston still is a game away from the finals. The Toronto Maple Leafs have reached the same stage.

One of the largest battles in a good many years of National Hockey League play-offs marked last night's fourth Bruin-Ranger game. Six major penalties were handed out all in one bunch during the first period and two more only a few minutes later. The Rangers got the game, 2-1, and thus prolonged the series.

Lynn Patrick's winning goal came just in the middle of the second period, after Milt Schmidt had started the Bruins off ahead in the first by sinking a swipe and Mac Colville had squared the count.

Meanwhile Toronto's Leafs opened their best-of-three semifinal round with an easy 4-1 victory over the Detroit Red Wings. So Toronto, like Boston, needs only one more victory to enter the final four-of-seven series for the Stanley Cup, Hockey's oldest and most valued trophy.

The Toronto-Detroit game also produced some damage, mostly to the Red Wings. It was a pretty one-sided affair with the Maple Leafs outplaying their rivals from start to finish and taking advantage of Detroit penalties to score three of their goals.

Nick Metz scored the only goal while both teams were at full strength, after doing a beautiful job of feinting Doug Young and Buck Jones out of position. The rest of Toronto's—another by Metz and two by Gordon Drillon—came on power plays with Syl Apps and Murph Chamberlain feeding the puck. Finally Marty Barry caught the Leafs short-handed to score Detroit's lone goal.

N. Y. Renaissance Takes Hoop Title

CHICAGO, March 29 (AP)—Winner of the first "World Series" of professional basketball, the New York Renaissance, fancy ball-handling and shooting negro team, today held the national championship.

The Rens survived three days of competition with 11 of the finest pro teams in the country, climaxing their title drive by defeating the Oshkosh, Wis., All-Stars last night, 34 to 25, in the finals.

The negro stars, who play almost a game a day during the season, ran up an early lead, held a 24-to-11 advantage at intermission, and breezed to the ultimate decision.

Their leading point-maker was Gates, forward, who contributed 12 points. He shared scoring honors, however, with Edwards, Oshkosh center, the only member of his team who could connect against the Rens' tight defense.

Harlem Globe Trotters won third place honors with a 36-33 victory over Sheboygan, Wis., Redskins in the play-off between losers in the semifinal rounds.

College Tennis

North Carolina 8, Williams College 1.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Keeping the Home Fires—At a Crossroads of the World

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Hilltop Friends by the Hearth

Where the Front Door Opens to the Hills, World Travelers Enter, and Share a World-Wide Home

By Alice Chamberlain Kendall

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Where the front door opens to the hills, just inside on a low beam, these words are inscribed—WOULD NOT A FRIEND ENHANCE THE BEAUTY OF THE LANDSCAPE.

The letters are not actually there. Long ago when Mother came upon the words in Thoreau's "Journal" she planned to have them cut—but it was just one of those things that someway slip accomplishment. The beam was inscribed, only to the inward eye, which after all put the words no less indelibly there. Under them friends have come and gone and still come and go, filling to the brim the day's measure.

Corinne—to talk of books and leave a new one on the table. Beth—telling of purple-fringed orchids in Healy's swamp. Hilda—in how many emergencies have her sure, capable hands come to the rescue!

And Before the Fire

Before the fire sits Rodney D., looking grayer than when we saw him last. But he laughs like a boy while recounting old adventures of his in the Rockies. The noisy logs sober down at last, and as the embers gleam, we wait for him to draw from the "poetry pocket" of his mind, that poem uppermost.

When Prof. Brigham leans back in the chimney corner, his thoughts run to South America. He once hiked from Brazil to Peru—admits whimsically to having carried one book in his pack, a volume of Emerson's Essays. We follow him to the slopes of Chimborazo, and stand enchanted. Flowers fringe the snow line, hummingbirds like "winged jewels" flashing above them. Then—a shuffle of logs on the hearth, flare of sparks, and we are back on our cozy hill.

The last time Claire and Deborah came from China they arrived before we expected them. It was a fast trip, just three weeks and a day from Peking. It was Pekin in those days. And Deborah was eight. We had not seen her for three years. Just the same joyous spirit, her curls longer, her legs very much longer. With Philip she raced up and down the hill, the road misty white with plum trees. But Philip was only five and he couldn't keep up with Deborah—Deborah, who had been around the world once and a half already.

"I've been on the Nantasket boat!" Philip declared.

"The Nantasket boat!" laughed Deborah, as though the Rose Standish might be a toy. "I've been on the Empress of Asia."

"Have you been in a restaurant, Deborah? Daddy took me once."

"Heaps and heaps of times! In Peking, Moscow, Berlin, Paris—" Deborah reeled the cities off, ending up a little breathlessly in Yokohama. One morning she danced along the veranda. "Philip," she called, "do you know who is coming today? Peggy is coming—from college. And Peggy and I will be great friends. We shall go off in the woods—and have secrets."

"May I come?" asked Philip.

"No indeed, Philip, you are too young, you wouldn't understand our oldish conversation. You don't know anything about college or education—you don't even know what latitude and longitude are!"

Another Crossroads

When Miss Forman came from Aleppo, Syria, she tried to convince us that Aleppo, and not Boston, is the Hub of the Universe. From the South Station in Aleppo you may entrain for Cairo and Capetown; from the North Station, for Constantinople and Paris, or Constantinople and Moscow. Miss Forman talked of Turks and Arabs, of the refugees and their camps, and she told us of her school and school girls.

After Miss Forman, there came Miss Clarke of Sofia, Bulgarian children on her mind, and from India, Miss Gordon of Wye, an orphanage in her heart. And then there was Mrs. Grant, the mother of ten sons. She came from South Road—came up to the door walking slowly. "I couldn't stand it no longer," she said, "I had to come and see you."

It was a hot day. In the cool of the veranda they sat down. And began to talk about the bluebird box on the veranda post. Mother told Mrs. Grant how the young bluebirds sat in a row on the edge of the roof, waiting for breakfast to be served. Mrs. Grant told Mother about the wrens that came to her back door. They built under the eaves of the porch. "I like to have them around," she said.

Then she came to the matter that pressed most heavily on her mind. Harry had run away. She knew where he was, over to the Belchers'. A bad lot, those Belchers. But she couldn't get Harry away, and his father couldn't. "Perhaps—" Mrs. Grant looked straight at Mother. "Perhaps you could. He might come if you got word to him."

At the Door

Mother got word to Harry. He stood at the door one morning, clothes rumpled, hat battered. "Harry," said Mother, "That's a bum hat. You are not a bum, and you're not going to be one. Take that hat right down cellar and put it in the furnace." Mother got Harry a new suit as well as a new hat. She invited him to stay for a week or two. Instead of going to the Women's Club she played checkers with him. She got out her books of stamps and took Harry around the world in them. She talked flowers. Harry was fond of flowers, like his mother. He knew where the rarest ones grew. After a while he went home.

Some weeks later Harry stopped in to tell us he had a job in the city, but he would be going home every Saturday night. Sometimes he got no further than our house, a half-way house for him on the long road home. One night after everyone had gone to bed, a stormy night when it was pouring, there came a loud knock at the door, and Harry walked in—drenched.

"Where shall I put him?" Father called to Mother, candle in hand.

"In the room over the dining room," she replied. "The sheets are in the top drawer of the chest, the pillow cases in the next drawer, there's a pair of blankets in the window box—and you'll find a spread in—" Father's slippers scuffed along the hall. "Never mind the spread!" he said.

Doing Well

Harry was doing well, He had saved his money, but he was going to spend some of it to buy a phonograph for his Mother. He wanted to surprise her. "My Mother never goes anywhere," he said. "Nobody ever takes her. But I'm going to take her—I'm going to take her to the Fair next week."

On the South Road is another house where Mother sometimes stops to visit. Hardly a house, little more than a shack. Bill Warner and his wife live there and they have been going through hard times. Mother feels they need encouragement and we drive that way to see how she is. "Getting along," she says, "and Bill has a garden." We find him in it. He wants Mother to see his roses—hands her a perfect Jacqueminot. Father is saying, "You have a fine view from here. Is that our hill over there?"

Bill Warner turns and looks across the high open pastures. "Yes sir," he says, "that's your hill. And we can see your light—my wife and I, we watch for it every night—it's kind o'company for us."

Blouses That Tuck In

And Hats With Trailing Streamers—Paris News

By Elene Foster

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

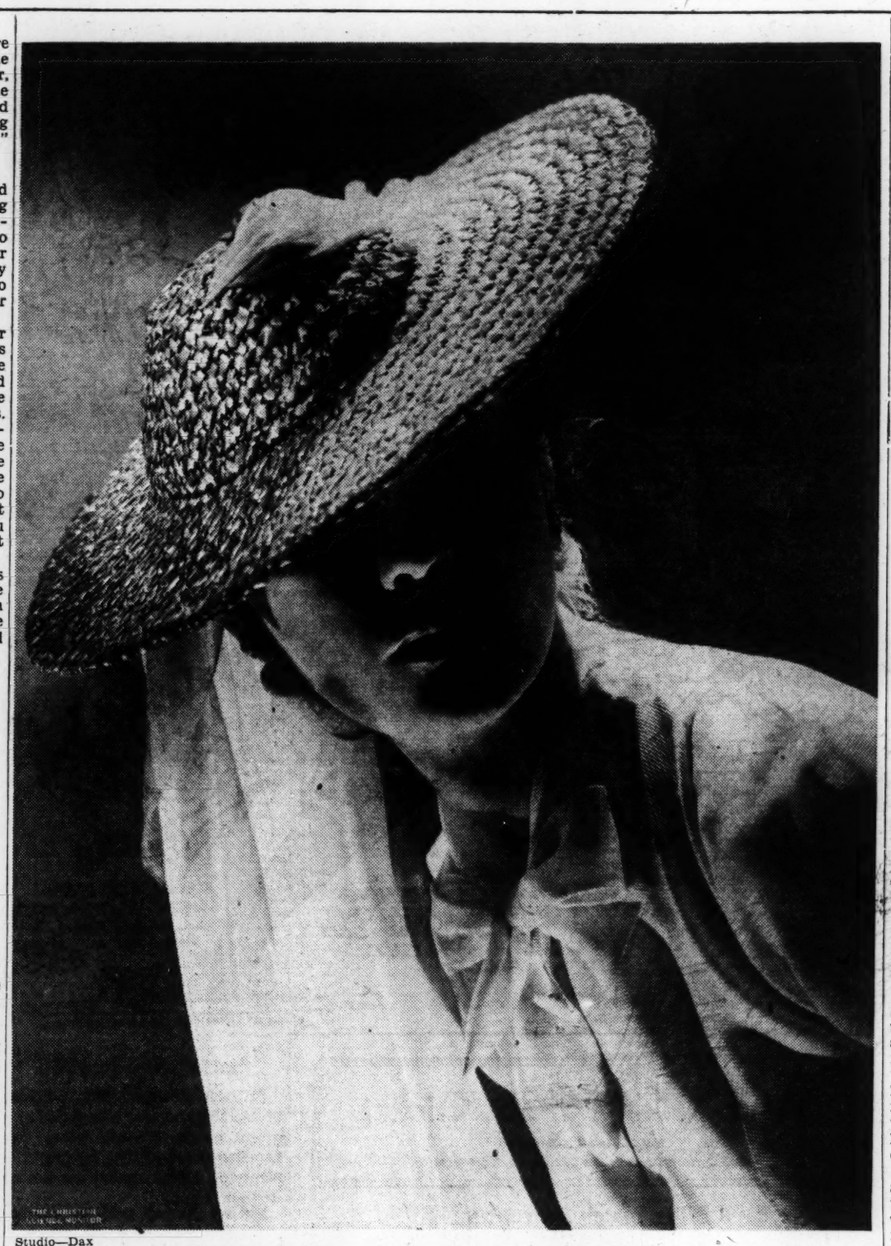
Paris

Tucked-in blouses have supplanted the overblouse with the tailored suit and many of the new skirts are high-waisted to ensure that there shall be no "parting company" between the skirt and the blouse. "To make assurance doubly sure," many of the models have a wide girdle (like a cummerbund) boned to fit the figure. A favorite costume for the early spring consists of a flaring skirt and an Eton or bolero jacket with a white linen blouse and a girdle of bright-colored silk, matching the trimming on the little straw hat.

Dainty lingerie blouses in organdie, handkerchief linen, dimity, and Swiss muslin with insertions or tiny frillings of lace are favorites for the spring tailored costume. These blouses are quite full, often gathered at the neck or on a yoke of lace insertion, with short sleeves, plain or in a puff—a revival of those of the Edwardian period, which will cause the heart of the laundress to rejoice.

Other blouses are of surah, cravat-silk, printed crepe, or fine woolens like jersey and Vyella. Waistcoat shaped blouses in striped satin or surah give a sportive air to the tailored suit. In some models, the striped material is used only for the front of the blouse, with the back and sleeves of plain surah or satin.

And just a little word about hats. The old-fashioned sailor, with only a plain ribbon band or dressed up a bit with loops of ribbon or a little nosegay of flowers, is a favorite for ordinary wear. Mme. Schiaparelli's Edwardian models, tilted over the forehead and with nodding flowers or feathers on the crown and long streamers of bright-colored georgette or ribbon trailing at the back are the crowning glory of the afternoon costume.



Studio—Dax

A Charming Hat of Natural Colored Straw—Excellent for Wear With the Dressier Type of Tailored Suit. It Is Trimmed With Silk Veiling in Three Colors, One of Mme. Bruyère's Spring Offerings.

Cooking in Your Fireplace

For Fun, of Course! As Informal Entertainment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you tried, as a means of informal entertaining, cooking in your fireplace? No party can be stiff or formal where, upon entering the house the odor of broiling steak sends out a tempting aroma and there, before the fire, thick juicy steaks are broiling in an open grill!

One hostess, who often has to entertain her husband's business acquaintances and who has no help, has found this form of entertainment always amusing and good fun. Even where none of the guests have met before, the ice—if there is any ice—is broken immediately!

Everyone gathers before the fireplace and gives advice, offers to turn the grill and tries to be useful, passing the trays of celery and olives, tomato juice and crackers, which this hostess serves while the steaks are broiling.

Her grill, which she found in a secondhand store, is like a big toaster formerly used on coal stoves. The steaks are put between the grill-like pieces which fold together, and a long handle holds the pieces at the top. This grill stands upright in a rack which has a solid back and a trough across the bottom to catch the drippings.

The fire, she has long since discovered, is most important. Cherry or apple wood gives the steaks a special flavor that other woods do not bring out. The fire must be kept at the back of the fireplace with the rack standing just inside. When the steaks are broiled to a turn, a hot platter is ready and they are carried immediately to the table where the guests have already gathered.

As Simple as Possible

She keeps everything as simple as possible so there will be no flurry in serving and no harried hostess. She always serves fried apples with the steaks. These can be prepared before the guests arrive, for the longer they stand on a low heat the more transparent and delicious they become. The apples are peeled, cored, and chopped a little, then fried in butter. When cooked through they are sprinkled with a little brown sugar. These apples always seem to be the right complement to the broiled steaks.

She serves her vegetables on one platter. A head of cauliflower in the center with cooked celery at one end and canned peas at the other is one combination. Canned beans combined with shredded beets sprinkled with chopped parsley is an equally good trio.

Sometimes she carries the idea of informality even further by setting the table with a red and white checked table cloth. The red and white napkins are rolled and tucked into the glasses. In the center of the table stands an old-fashioned caster that holds several bottles. She puts meat sauce, catsup, salt, and pepper in them, and while the guests always find this old piece interesting, it also simplifies serving.

If one has misgivings about what will happen to the rug or floors when cooking in the fireplace, a piece of asbestos or a piece of old carpet may be laid over the hearth.

Oyster Pan Roast

An oyster pan roast is another simple dinner easy to prepare in the fireplace. A grill that stands over the fire may be used for this. Melt some butter in a good-sized saucepan. When hot put in the oysters and heat thoroughly. Add some catsup, worcestershire sauce, and tabasco. Let come to a boil. Serve the pan roast in the new individual multi-colored baking dishes which are heating on the grill, and make the toast at the table. A hearty vegetable salad goes well with this. With lemon pie for dessert you have a substantial meal.

A baked beans with brown bread dinner is perhaps the simplest of all to prepare. This hostess does not bake her beans in the fireplace, however. She uses the canned beans but adds something to them that will make them a bit different. The syrup off a can of spiced peaches is her favorite addition. She has also found that a can of mushrooms gives a marvelous flavor. She heats the beans on the stove for at least half an hour, then puts them into an old black pot that stands on three short legs and was found in a secondhand store. She covers the pot and stands it just inside the fireplace. When the guests arrive, they are served from the pot.

For the Men of the Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

After watching the Queen and her entourage make a tour of the textile section at the British Industries Fair on opening day, I took note of some of the stands. Her Majesty bought a suit length for the King in gray and blue Glen checks with an orange over-check. Two other lengths were of rough cheviot with a kemp yarn prominent.

Clothes distinctive from cloths catch the eye. A tall salesman in black jacket, trousers with incisive stripes, and band-box air shows a blue-gray double-breaster with cluster stripes. Three plain patch pockets form the distinctive feature, for it is unusual thus to overload this type of coat.

Style and snap predominate, for many buyers are present from other countries and the Fair makes a fine shop-window. Look at this jacket, made from blue worsted with silver stripes; which buttons three with pointed revers. A good specimen of London style. By its side is another of gray worsted with red stripes, which has verve and character.

Let us linger for a moment before a long jacket in country style, because it makes a strong appeal. Although men today like to be well-groomed they dislike dandyism and would have you think they give little thought to appearance. Yet behind this seeming negligence are care and attention. Piped pockets slant somewhat and there are slits at side. Coat is nearly two inches longer than usual. Material is smart enough for town but informal enough for the country, and the wearer makes the best of both worlds.

Shirts for country wear this season are solid in color, in some cases ornamented with neat self-designs. The ever popular plain ground with white chalk stripes keeps its place. One bright spot among outfitting exhibits is a terry beach shirt. Grounds are blue, green, orange, and red, with white chrysanthemums.

Sports trousers include worsteds, corduroy, velvet cord, hopsacks, and linens. Pastel shades and heather mixtures are likely to find favor. Most of the linen trousers sold this season will be navy blue, although there are such colors as rust, bottle-green, royal blue, and white. These are crease-resisting and fast in color.

A. Stanford Bridgland

Because She Sings the Songs of Latvia 'Like a Nightingale'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Because she sings the songs of Latvia "like a nightingale," a British woman, Miss Mary Hamlin, has been made the recipient of Latvia's highest civil award, the Order of the Three Stars.

Miss Hamlin has never visited Latvia—has never, indeed, visited the Baltic at all, although she hopes to do so shortly, as a representative of the British Council for Foreign Relations—and according to her own statement it "just happened" that her interest in the music of the small country was aroused, that she felt an urge to sing its songs, and met such a happy response to her singing.

One summer afternoon Miss Hamlin found herself in a public library, idly turning the pages of books which dealt with her favorite subject of music. Her eye lighted on an article by Graham Carritt on the songs of the Baltic and, glancing over it with interest, she decided to write to the author.

A meeting was arranged. Graham Carritt produced song after song. Miss Hamlin sang them, picturing to herself the while the windswept slopes of two small countries—Latvia and Estonia—which after centuries of serfdom achieved freedom 21 years ago.

Miss Hamlin found in their songs an echo of sadness and hope, and a great charm of melody. She was so much impressed by what she terms the "singableness" of the music that she met representatives of the two countries in London. Convinced of her genuine appreciation they offered her lessons in their languages so that she might sing their songs as they were sung in their homelands.

Miss Hamlin had thought of no reward beyond that of the pleasure of bringing her own country nearer to the Baltic countries by her singing. But she is extremely proud of the honor paid her, and of the gilt and enamel medal of the Order of the Three Stars, with its blue and gold ribbon and the three minute gold stars upon a background of deep blue.

Saves Blanket Washing

I always put a piece of very thin material—in a color to match the room—over the top blanket on a bed. Then when the bedspread is turned back at night this keeps the blanket clean. I have found this a great saving of blanket washing.

Mrs. G. M. H., England

Through the Editor's Window

Yes, It Would Do Us Both Good

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A letter from Katya Semenov will not leave my mind. Katya is a Russian girl whose father and mother used to work in a finishing company in Norwich, Conn., and later had a small farm on which the child Katya did the milking and picked "millions of those striped bugs" off the potato plants. Things weren't too attractive, evidently, for a young girl who was eager for fun and romance, and Katya married an Italian boy when she was sixteen. Now at 25 she is a waitress in a Greek restaurant in Massachusetts, the support of her three children. She writes of her life and her thoughts in a letter published this month in the Under Thirty section of the Atlantic.

It is not alone that Katya's letter reads like poetry because of the unconscious rhythm of her style; nor is it, I think, the stark simplicity of her life tale and her forced acceptance of the plain routine of her days that makes her letter so cling to one's thought. The waitress in the Greek restaurant who is a young mother of three children and whose comment, given without emotion, is that she "would like to be free once in a while, for I am only twenty-five years old after all, but no matter how I break my neck this never happens," is probably only one of thousands of young working mothers like her. Much as one would wish for them a richer opportunity, it is not such circumstances as these that make her letter unforgettable. It is something else.

* * *

Katya as she passes out plates and serves customers, notices people. And she has her opinions of the women she sees—women like you and me, women like herself too, if she only knew it. She would like to be a person with a profession, "a lawyer or a private secretary in a nice office," she muses. "And yet I notice," she goes on, "that educated women pay no attention to me at work or anywhere else. Not one has stopped me on the street and asked how things are going. Educated women are not so wonderful," is her verdict. "I saw them all the time when I worked in a Johnson stand. It is foolishness to be so afraid, for that is what is wrong with them. It would do us both good to talk to each other."

Katya works hard all day, and someone looks after her children while she is at work. "Once in a while when I think of them I almost faint, but that goes away," she says. "My back gets tired, and when I get home I could sleep on the floor. Sometimes the oil burner runs out, and I can't get to bed until it is going again. But here I am." Anyone who has had charge of children knows the countless little things, too, that have to be done when Katya is through at the restaurant. But there is no feeling of self-pity in the letter. And there are many Katyas in the world.

We women don't wish to go around nosing into one another's lives and expressing human sympathy; and, indeed, that is the last thing the Katyas would want. ("You would be surprised to know," she says in another place, "how proud I am inside.") But we can love one another more in our thought. The girl who waits on us at the restaurant, the woman who cleans the office, the clerk behind the dress goods counter, the woman sitting next to us in the subway train—these are all people who belong to us, and we to them. If we really know this, and care enough about all women and girls to wish we knew them better, to wish to encourage them and make their lives richer and sweeter, we will just naturally do the little things that make this possible. In a perfectly natural way, many a woman every day of her life sweetens the lives of the women who work for her, whom she meets in the course of her shopping or housekeeping. Beginning with this, we can go further—and the Katyas who meet us, even if only for a moment, will not feel so alone. They will not be able to say that "not one has stopped me on the street and asked how things are going."

* * *

"It is foolishness to be so afraid." Are we, Katya? Afraid we haven't time? Afraid to be our true warm-hearted selves? Afraid to share a little more? Yes, Katya, you are right: "It would do us both good to talk to each other." Even if that "talking" is only the exchange, in passing, of an encouraging friendly smile.

A Wednesday Column

First Swedish Woman Doctor of Astronomy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm

For the first time in the academic history of Sweden a woman has taken the degree of Doctor of Science in Astronomy. The successful scholar is Miss Frida Palmér who successfully presented her thesis on "Studies of Irregularly Variable Stars," to the University in Lund.

Miss Palmér's thesis is written in English and consists of 170 pages which are richly illustrated by formulae, tables, and diagrams. These are the results of her observations during the course of many years.

The event aroused unusual interest among Swedish natural scientists, and several of the foremost astronomers in the country attended the lecture in connection with the awarding of the degree.

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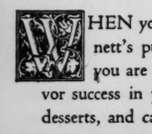

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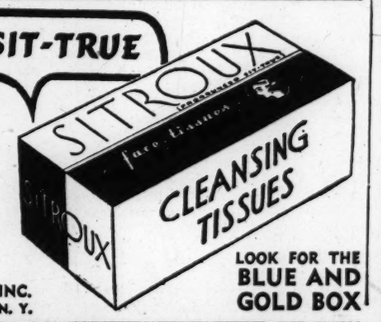

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day	676,710
1938 volume to date	59,289,377
1938 volume to date	57,010,130

Uncertain Trend In Stock Market; Trading Is Dull

NEW YORK, March 29 (AP)—Unable to get going up or down, the stock market became stalemated today.

Minor gains and losses were mingled near the final hour. The position of the market generally was about the same as yesterdays closing levels.

Transactions, running at the rate of 450,000 shares for a full session, slowed to the smallest in weeks as many traders deserted the market after a forenoon rally stalled.

Markets all around had an air of suspense as traders waited the scheduled speech later in the day of Premier Daladier of France for hints of the next move on the European chessboard.

Steels spurted after an opening set-back, then yielded most of the advance. Clinging to small gains most of the time were American Telephone, Montgomery Ward, Kennecott, Caterpillar Tractor, Sperry, Sears Roebuck and Union Carbide.

Tending lower were Johns Manville, New York Central, U. S. Rubber and Westinghouse.

In the curb, fractional gains showed most of the time in Lockheed, American Cyanamid B, Lake Shore and Electric Bond & Share.

Some Bonds Rise

Buyers got back into the bond market today and as the session entered the final hour prices—uneven in early dealings—slowly slanted upward.

U. S. Government loans overcame early hesitancy and gains of as much as ½ point were chalked up. Turnover in the Federals, however, was well below recent brisk buying.

Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, among heaviest losers in Tuesday's sharp decline, came back with gains of major fractions. Others adding fractions to over a point included Portland General Electric 4½s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s and Illinois Central 4¾s.

Holding out against the forward drift were loans of International Paper, Frisco, Alleghany and Rock Island.

Activity in the foreign dollar bonds section was comparatively slow with the trend on the whole narrowly upward.

Wheat Prices Show Minor Reductions

CHICAGO, March 29 (AP)—The wheat market had to absorb more selling today inspired by the favorable crop outlook in the winter wheat belt, but it did so with only minor price reductions.

Support from commercial interests in connection with wheat and flour business, some for export, was sufficient to keep prices on a near-steady basis.

Wheat closed ⅛-⅜ lower than yesterday, May 67⅛-⅝, July 67⅝-½; corn unchanged to ¼ off, May 47⅝-½, July 49¼-⅜; oats unchanged to ⅛ down.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market finished with irregular price changes today. Traders proceeded cautiously throughout the session and volume of transfers was negligible. The industrial group was uneven, small losses in the majority. Gilt-edged issues had a firmer tone. Fractional advances occurred in the trans-Atlantic list.

Paris: A steadier tone appeared in late Bourse dealings today although final prices were narrowly lower. Government bonds and Bank of France shares were easier while internationals were irregular. Royal Dutch declined 94 francs and Suez Canal added 125.

Liverpool: Support of an export subsidy proposal for American cotton by President Roosevelt brought on a heavy liquidating movement in cotton futures today. Off 20 to 25 points at the day's extreme lows, prices recovered after the New York market opened and finished at or near the best, or 5 to 16 net lower. Some stop orders were caught on the decline.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, March 29

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.68⅛	$4.68⅛	$4.8397
Cable	4.68¼	4.68⅛	4.8397
France—franc	.0265⅞	.0265⅞	††
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1682	.1695
Swits'l'd—franc	.2247	.2247½	§
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4013	.4013	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5310	§
Sweden—krona	.2409	.2414½	.4537
Norway—krone	.2353	.2383½	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2091	.2091	.3437
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0207	.0207	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—sloty	.1893	.1893	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0425⅝	.0425⅝	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0074	.0074	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2310	.2310	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2012½	.2012½	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3750	.3750	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—ye.¤	.2731	.2731	.8440
India—rupee	.3505	.3506	.6180
Java—florin	.5327	.5328	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2906	.2909	*
Shanghai—dol	.1612½	.1612½	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5445	.5445	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9956	.9962½	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2020†	.2020†	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Nominal. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Expiration of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP)—The position of the Treasury March 27: Receipts, $14,652,565.28; expenditures, $33,-906,903.91; net balance, $3,416,849,622.38; including $2,761,445,176.16 working balance; customs receipts for the month $25,832,796.82. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,385,654,906.14; expenditures, $6,699,132,830.40, including $2,286,-206,052.41 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,313,477,914.26; gross debt, $39,971,190,919.46, an increase of $2,259,345.29 above the previous day; gold assets, $15,145,885,309.03.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	60½	60	60¼	Mar28
130	126	Abbott pf (4½)	1	130	130	130	Mar10
45	33	Acme Steel (1)	2	34	34	34	Mar28
11	8⅜	Adams Exp (.20e)	43	8⅜	8	8⅜	— ⅛
25	19⅝	Adams-Millis (¾g)	2	22	22	22	Mar27
27½	24	Addressog (1.40)	1	24	24	24	Mar24
65⅝	53	Air Reduction (1a)	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅛
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Mar28
10	8⅞	Alaska Juneau (1)	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	3	1	⅞	⅞	
12¾	8½	Alleghany pf xw	2	9	9	9	+ ½
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	3	11	11	11	+ ¼
13⅜	8⅝	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	9	9	9	+ ¼
19	13	Alleghany pr pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Mar28
28¼	19⅛	Allegheny-Lud Steel	2	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Mar22
193	167	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	170	170	170	
13¼	10¼	Allied Kid (½)	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
13⅜	11⅜	Allied Mills (¾e)	2	12	12	12	Mar28
11⅜	8⅜	Allied Stores	4	9	8⅞	9	
70	61	Allied St pf (5)	3	65	64	64	Mar28
48⅜	36½	Allis-Ch Mfg (¼g)	14	38½	37½	38¼	+ ¼
19⅞	15¼	Alpha P Cem (¼g	4	15½	15½	15½	—1
2⅜	1¾	Amal Leather	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Mar28
19	15½	Amal Leather pf	1	15	15	15	— ½
69½	59½	Amerada Corp (2)	4	59¾	59½	59½	Mar28
24¼	18¼	Am Ag Ch Del (.35g)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Mar28
17¾	13¾	Am Bank Note(.20g)	9	14½	13¾	13¾	Mar28
8	5	Am Bosch	3	5½	5¼	5½	
54½	40	Am Brake Sh (¾g)	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
100⅝	87	Am Can (4)	3	89½	89	89½	+ ¼
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	170	170	170	Mar28
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	11	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅝
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	2	42	41	41	Mar28
24½	18½	Am Ch & Cabl(.15g)	1	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅝
115½	112	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	115½	115½	115½	Mar 9
122¾	116	Am Chicle (4a)	1	119	119	119	+ ½
8¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	1	7½	7½	7½	Mar28
11½	8⅜	Am Comi Alcohol	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
10½	8⅜	Am Crystal Sugar	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
5⅜	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	1	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
6	5	Am European	3	6	6	6	Mar22
3⅜	2¾	Am & For Power	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
20	15⅝	Am & F P $6 pf	3	15	15	15	Mar27
20½	15⅝	Am & F P $7 pf	2	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	7⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	7½	7¼	7½	
15	13	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	14	14	14	Mar28
5¼	3⅞	Am Hide & Leather	9	4	3⅞	3⅞	Mar28
34¼	29⅜	Am Hide & L pf(1k)	1	30½	30	30	Mar27
46⅞	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	45	45	45	Mar28
2	1⅜	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Mar25
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	3	18	18	18	+ ¾
7¾	5⅜	Am International	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
30⅜	20⅝	Am Locomotive	4	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ½
79½	58	Am Locomot pf	3	60	59½	60	Mar28
15¾	12⅞	Am M & Fdy (.80)	3	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
1⅜	⅜	Am M & Metal	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Mar28
40½	30¼	Am Metal (¼g)	1	32½	32¼	32¼	+2
124⅞	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	124½	124½	124½	Mar27
7	5¼	Am Power & Lt	15	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
49¾	38	Am P&L $6 pf(1½k)	2	42¾	42¼	42¾	+ ½
44¾	32⅝	Am P&L $5 pf(1¼k)	1	38¾	38½	38¾	+1⅛
18⅜	13	Am Rad & St S	53	14	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
22¾	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	23	16½	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
72½	60	Am Roll Mill pf	10	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
15⅜	13	Am Safe Razor(1.20)	13	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
20	14½	Am Seating (½e)	11	15	14½	14½	Mar28
53⅜	40⅜	Am Smelt & R (½g)	23	42¼	41½	41⅜	
137½	129½	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	135	135	135	Mar27
64½	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	64½	64½	64½	Mar24
41	27¼	Am Steel Fdrs	33	28¾	27½	28	+ ¼
13⅛	8½	Am Stores	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Mar28
14½	12¼	Am Stove (.20g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Mar18
22½	19¼	Am Sugar Ref	2	20	20	20	
91⅞	75½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	83½	83½	83½	+1
18½	16⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Mar27
170½	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	159	158	158¾	+ ½
87½	80¼	Am Tobacco (5)	4	83	82¾	83	+1½
89¾	82⅞	Am Tob B (5)	9	86¼	84⅜	86¼	+1½
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150¼	150¼	150¼	Mar25
8⅜	5½	Am Type Fdrs	9	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Mar28
14⅜	10½	Am Water Wks	28	11⅞	10¾	11⅞	+ ¼
93½	82	Am W W 1 pf	2	92¾	92¾	92¾	Mar25
6¾	4⅞	Am Woolen	1	5	4⅞	4⅞	Mar27
43½	33⅜	Am Woolen pf	3	34⅞	34½	34¾	+ ¾
7¾	5⅜	Am Zinc L&S	6	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
33	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	25	25	25	Mar28
36⅛	26	Anaconda (¼g)	50	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ¼
54⅞	43	Anacon W & C	1	42	42	42	—2
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.15g)	2	17¾	17½	17¾	
15⅜	11	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	11	11	11	Mar23
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	Mar14
29½	23½	Arch-Dan-M (¼g)	2	24½	24½	24½	Mar28
103⅜	101	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101½	101½	101½	— ½
6½	4⅝	Armour Ill	6	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
52	40½	Armour Ill pr pf	1	40½	40½	40½	Mar28
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	42	Armstr'ngCork(¼g)	1	43	43	43	Mar28
13	9⅝	Arnold Const (⅜g)	2	11½	11½	11½	Mar25
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	2	8⅞	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	3	78	77	77	Mar22
54½	51½	Assd D G 2pf	1	53½	53½	53½	Mar28
36	33	Associates Inv (2)	23	34¼	34¼	34¼	Mar27
42⅞	31½	Atch T & SF	23	33	32	33	+1
71	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	2	62	62	62	
30½	20	Atl Coast Line	3	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ¼
10½	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	3	8½	8	8	Mar28
18	11	Atl G & W In pf	1	14	14	14	Mar27
23½	20½	Atl Refining (1)	8	21	20⅝	21	+ ½
110	106½	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	Mar28
8⅞	7¾	Atlas Corp (⅛e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
47¾	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	45	45	45	
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	3	62	60⅝	60⅝	Mar17
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
4⅝	3⅜	Auburn Auto	2	3½	3½	3½	Mar28
3⅞	2⅝	Aust Nichols	2	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
8⅞	6	Aviation Corp	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
B							
17⅜	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	19	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	5	7¾	7½	7½	Mar28
30½	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	23½	23½	23½	Mar23
21½	15⅛	Barber Asphalt	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
13	9	Barker Bros	2	9	9	9	Mar28
19½	14¾	Barnsdall Oil (1)	8	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
21¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	2	19⅛	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
20¾	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	19½	19½	19½	Mar27
108½	102	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	100	100	100	Mar16
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	122	122	122	Mar28
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
73⅝	70	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	70	70	70	Mar22
29¾	22½	Bendix Aviation	25	23⅞	23	23⅜	+ ⅜
21½	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (.45g)	2	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
52¾	50⅛	Benef Ind Ln pf(2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	
57½	39	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	51½	51½	51½	Mar28
80	60¼	Beth Steel	83	66½	65½	65⅞	+ ¼
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	10	17½	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	112	111	112	+1½
27	21½	Bigelow-Sanford	2	22	22	22	Mar27
22⅛	17½	Black & Decker (1)	2	18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
17¾	12¼	Blaw-Knox	6	13¾	12½	13¾	+ ¼
34¾	23⅝	Boeing Airplane	25	25¼	24½	25	+ ¾
28½	22	Bohn Al & Br (¼g)	1	22½	22½	22½	Mar28
19⅜	12½	Bond Stores (.80)	1	17	17	17	— ½
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	16	19	18⅝	19	
32	23⅝	Borg Warner (¾g)	19	26½	25⅜	26½	+ ⅞
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Mar24
27	24	Bower Roll B (2)	7	26½	25¾	26	+ ¼
7¾	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	1	7	7	7	Mar28
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	2	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	19	24¼	23¾	24	+ ⅜
39¼	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
47	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	44½	44½	44½	Mar28
2	1⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1½	1½	1½	Mar27
10	7⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	Mar28
13⅞	9⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
43½	34¼	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	Mar27
19⅜	15⅜	Bklyn Un Gas	5	16¾	16⅜	16½	+ ⅜
35	31½	Brown Shoe (⅛g)	3	35	34¼	35	Mar16
14⅞	10¾	Brun'wk-Balke(¼g)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
13½	9⅜	Bucyrus-Erie	2	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
8	5½	Budd Mfg	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅞	Budd Wheel	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
30	22½	Bullard Co	2	23½	23½	23½	
34½	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	2	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	—1⅛
15⅜	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
18¾	15	Burr Add Mch (.20g)	4	15½	15¼	15¼	Mar28
2⅜	1½	Bush Terminal	1	1½	1½	1½	
9½	9⅛	Bush T B pf ct new	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Mar27
2¼	1¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	12	8	7⅞	8	
23¾	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	21¾	21¼	21¼	Mar28
4¼	3½	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
13¼	8⅞	Byers (AM) Co	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	Mar28
17⅞	14¼	Byron Jackson (¾g)	1	15	15	15	+ ¾
C							
19⅛	15¾	Calif Packing	12	17½	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
49¾	48½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Mar21
2½	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	6	1	1	1	
8⅝	6¼	Calumet & Hec	6	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
17¾	13¼	Campbell Wyant	5	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
20⅜	15¼	Can Dry G Ale	12	16½	16	16½	+ ⅜
6¼	4½	Canad Pacific	11	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
34½	30⅛	Cannon Mills (½g)	1	32	32	32	Mar25
7⅜	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Mar22
20½	17⅛	Carpenter Stl (.15g)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Mar18
37⅞	31⅜	Carrier&Gn(.075g)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	Mar27
94½	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	1	83	83	83	
55	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	8	45½	45	45	
107½	103½	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	105	103½	103½	Mar27
24⅜	17⅝	Celanese Corp	3	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
94	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	93½	93	93	Mar10
19½	14¼	Celotex Corp	15	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
22½	19	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	20	20	20	Mar28
5¼	3½	Cent Foundry	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9½	6	Cent RR NJ	1	6½	6½	6½	Mar27
5½	4¼	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ½
5½	4½	Century Rib M	2	4½	4½	4½	Mar23
52⅝	39	Cerro de Pas (1g)	1	40	39½	39½	— ½
13	8¾	Certain-teed Prod	8	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ¼
30	23½	Champ Pap & F	2	25½	25½	25½	Mar28
11	8	Checker Cab	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Mar28
40½	31	Ches & Ohio (2)	21	35½	34¾	35½	+ ⅛
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	3	88	88	88	Mar28
25½	19⅝	Ches Corp (.85g)	11	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mar28
3¾	2	Chi & E Ill pf	6	2	2	2	Mar28
1	½	Chi & N West	4	⅝	½	⅝	Mar27
3½	2⅜	Chi & N West pf	2	2½	2½	2½	Mar24
⅝	⅜	Chi Great West	7	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅞	2¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
13½	10⅞	Chi Mail Ord (¼g)	3	11	11	11	Mar28
½	⅜	Chi M St P & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1½	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	4	⅞	¾	¾	Mar27
20¼	14¼	Chi Pneu Tool	4	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
38⅞	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	Mar24
48⅜	44⅞	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	45½	45	45½	+ ¼
¾	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	½	½	½	Mar27
1½	¾	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	⅞	¾	¾	Mar27
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Mar28
9⅝	8½	Chi Yell Cab (1)	3	8½	8½	8½	Mar22

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅜	11¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
13½	9	Childs Co	9	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅜
85¼	66⅛	Chrysler Corp (1g)	82	74⅜	73¼	73⅞	+ ⅝
11	9⅝	City Ice & F (.30g)	7	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
4¼	3¼	City Stores	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Mar28
26	18½	Clark Equip	9	22½	22	2½2	+ ¾
29½	24	Clev Graph Br (1)	1	26	26	26	Mar28
60½	45	Climax Molyb (1.20)	6	48½	46	46	— ½
30¾	23¾	Cluett Peabody (¼g)	8	28¼	28	28½	+ ⅝
133	124	Coca-Cola (½g)	2	124½	124½	124½	Mar28
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61½	61½	61½	Mar28
16¼	11⅜	Colgate-Palm (½)	22	15½	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103¾	103⅞	103⅞	— ⅛
36¼	25	Collins & Aik (¼g)	9	28¾	28	28½	+ ⅜
23¾	16	Col Fuel & Iron	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
18½	15½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
18¼	15½	Colum Br'cast B (1)	1	16	16	16	
9	6½	Colum Gas & El	24	7	6¾	6⅞	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	89	89	89	Mar28
15⅜	10½	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	1	11½	11½	11½	Mar28
30½	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	29	28	28	Mar17
93	81	Colum Carbon (4)	2	87½	87	87½	Mar26
57	46	Coml Credit (4)	7	51	50	51	+1
109¼	105¾	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Mar20
60	49½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	10	54¾	53¾	54¾	+1¾
110	107½	Coml In T cv pf(4¼)	1	110	110	110	Mar 9
13¾	10¼	Coml Solvents	31	11½	11½	11⅜	+ ⅜
2½	1⅜	Com'wlth & South	42	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
64½	45¾	Com & South pf (3)	1	57	57	57	+1½
28¼	26¾	Com'wlth Edis (.40g)	23	27½	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	7	Conde Nast	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
30⅜	24½	Congol-Nairn (½g)	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
8¾	6	Congress Cigar §	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
25½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	7	23	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅞	Consol Cigar (¾g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Mar23
35	29¼	Cons Edison (2)	33	31⅞	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
107½	101¾	Cons Edison pf (5)	3	107	106¼	106¼	+ ⅛
2½	1⅜	Consol Film Ind	4	1½	1⅜	1½	Mar24
12½	9	Consol Film pf (¾k)	4	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
7⅞	5⅜	Cons Laundries	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
21	8⅜	Consol Oil (.80)	21	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	8	Consol R R Cuba pf	4	2½	2¼	2¼	Mar24
3¾	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	3	3	3	Mar22
15	11⅞

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Declares Federal Competition Hits Utility Earnings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income of Electric Bond & Share Company for 1938 according to the annual report to stockholders amounted to $9,401,251, which was equal after preferred dividends, to 18 cents a share on the common stock. This compared with $10,642,146, or 42 cents a common share in 1937.

In the report emphasis is placed by C. E. Groesbeck, chairman of the board, on the fact that the earnings and the values of the properties of the operating companies on which the company depends for the value of its major investments have been adversely affected by the power program of the Federal Government which has expanded rapidly in recent years.

140 Competitive Projects

In the annual report, Mr. Groesbeck, discussing Federal competition, says:

"Projects to which Federal funds have been granted or allotted and which are competitive with the privately owned electric industry in the United States now number more than 140. They, together with other projects financed in whole or in part by Federal funds and scheduled for development, represent an ultimate capacity of 7,300,000 kilowatts, which is equivalent to 20 per cent of the present installed generating capacity of the entire privately owned electric industry in this country.

"Included in the total is Boulder Dam, the first of the large Federal projects, with an ultimate estimated capacity of 1,300,000 kilowatts, which is selling falling water to private utilities and municipalities for the generation and transmission of power by them for use in their local distribution systems.

"The combination of expenditures by the TVA for power plants and transmission lines and contributions by the PWA of Federal funds for the financing of competitive electric distribution systems in the Tennessee Valley area has resulted in the sale of properties of the Tennessee Public Service Company, West Tennessee Power & Light Company and Holston River Electric Company.

"Contracts are now being drawn providing for the sale of the electric distribution facilities and gas properties of the Memphis Power & Light Company to the City of Memphis and the TVA."

These various companies affected are subsidiaries of the National Power & Light Company and the sales of properties already made result in substantial capital and income losses to the National Power & Light Company, in which the report points out, Electric Bond & Share has a large common stock investment.

Other Competitive Situations

"A situation similar to that in the TVA territory exists in Texas," the report continues.

"The Lower Colorado River Authority and the Brazos River Conservation and Reclamation District, state agencies financed by Federal gifts of more than $25,000,000 and loans of $15,000,000 are building several hydro-electric plants on the Colorado and Brazos Rivers.

"The markets for the power to be produced are already served by the private utilities. Confronted by the threat of competition made possible by the bringing of this Federally financed power supply over prospective Federally financed transmission lines to prospective governmentally financed competitive distribution systems, Texas Power & Light Company, a subsidiary of American Power & Light Company, in which Electric Bond & Share has a large investment, has agreed to sell its electric properties in 16 counties to the Lower Colorado River Authority at a price which would have been unsatisfactory under other circumstances.

"Six other operating subsidiaries of the American Power & Light Company are located in territory adjacent to the large Federally financed projects of Bonneville and Grand Coulee on the Columbia River in Oregon and Washington, and Fort Peck in Montana.

"In Nebraska, Public Utility Districts created by loans of $36,000,000 and grants of $24,000,000 of Federal funds are now operating in territory adjacent to the Nebraska Power Company, another subsidiary of American Power & Light Company.

Co-operation Needed

"The problems raised by the Federal power program," the report states, "are the most pressing now confronting the industry and its investors.

"It is to be presumed that the objectives of both government and the utilities must be the widest possible use of electric service at the lowest possible economic cost. The officers and directors of your company believe that the achievement of this end and the solution of the existing problems of competition lie in the co-operation between the Government and the privately owned electric utilities and the coordinated use of the existing generating and transmission facilities of both. We believe that such a program would go far beyond the direct benefits which should accrue and would be helpful in encouraging general business expansion and increasing employment."

House Bill Would Extend Maritime Body's Authority

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill to give the Maritime Commission more authority and discretion to dispose of government-owned steamship lines.

It would give the commission power to negotiate bids for sale of vessels with a company not now eligible by law.

Concern Changes Name

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP)—The annual stockholders' meeting of the National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey voted to drop "of New Jersey" from the company's name. Hereafter it will be known as the National Sugar Refining Company. The board of directors was re-elected for another year.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
17 3⅜s '43-40 June	104.26	104.26	104.26
1 3⅜s '47-43 reg	110.24	110.24	110.24
1 3⅜s '47-43 reg	110.24	110.24	110.24
1 3¼s '45-43	110.23	110.23	110.23
1 3¼s '46-44	110.31	110.31	110.31
1 4s '54-44	115.21	115.21	115.21
1 2¾s '47-45	108.31	108.31	108.31
5 4¼s '52-47	120.14	120.14	120.14
50 2½s '48	107.4	107.4	107.4
25 2½s '53-49	104.29	104.29	104.29
5 3s '55-51	109.19	109.19	109.19
66 2⅞s '60-55	107.5	107.1	107.4
21 2¾s '65-60	104.30	104.25	104.28
1 2¾s '63-58	105	105	105

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '47-42	106.21	106.21	106.21
2 2¾s '47-42	105.21	105.21	105.21
1 3s '49-44	108.13	108.13	108.13

Home Owners' Loan

7 3s '52-44	108.9	108.9	108.9

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 Adams Exp 4½s'46 st	104½	104	104½
4 Alleghany cv 5s'44	80½	80½	80½
3 Alleghany cv 5s'49	69	69	69
17 Alleghany 5s'50 st	31	31	31
1 Allegh Val 4s'42	106	106	106
26 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	109⅞	109½	109½
4 Am & For P 5s 2030	57⅞	57½	57½
25 AmIGChm cv 5½s'49	102½	102½	102½
19 Am T&T 5½s'43	111⅛	111	111⅛
8 Am T&T 3¼s'66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
13 Am T&T 3¼s'61	108⅛	108	108
1 Am W'W&E 6s'75	103¼	103	103
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s'5	105¾	105½	105½
4 Arm Del 4s '57	99	98¾	98¾
22 Arm Del 4s '55	99½	99	99
11 AT&SF 4s '95	109	108¾	109
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	92⅞	92⅝	92⅞
14 AT&SF cv 4½s'48	103⅛	102¾	102¾
1 AT&SFRkyM 4s'65	100	100	100
2 Atl&Danist 4s'48	42¾	42½	42¾
1 Atl&Dan 2d 4s'48	34½	34½	34½
2 Atl Refin 3s '53	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 B&O rfg 6s '95	21⅛	20¾	20¾
6 B&O 1st 5s '48	58¼	58	58
2 B&O rfg 5s'25 ct	20¼	20	20¼
2 B&O 5s '96 F	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 B&O 5s'96F ct	20	20	20
21 B&O cv 4½s '60	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
9 B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	12	11¾	12
7 B&O 1st 4s '48	57½	56¾	57⅛
3 B&O 5s SW '50 ct	40	40	40
1 B&O 4s TC '59	47⅜	47	47⅜
4 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	104¼	104	104
7 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	117¾	117¾	117¾
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106½	106½	106½
17 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	103½	103	103½
7 Beth Stl 3½s '52	101	100¾	100¾
22 Boston&Me 5s '67	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝
18 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ61	31½	31½	31½
6 Boston&Me 5s '55	35	35	35
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109	109	109
4 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	75½	75¼	75¼
1 Bkly Un El1st5s'50	88	88	88
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	106	105¾	106
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	83½	82¾	82¾
1 Bkly U Gas 5s'57B	98¾	98½	98¼
1 Buf R&P 4½s'57	34½	34½	34½
2 Bur C R&No 5s '34	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	55	55	55
7 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	99	98⅞	98⅞
2 Can Sou 5s '62	95	95	95
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
12 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	116⅛	115⅝	115¾
16 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	115¾	115¾	115¾
2 Can Nor 6½s'46	122½	122½	122½
8 Can Pac 5s '44	113¾	113⅛	113⅛
11 Can Pac 5s '54	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
2 Can Pac 4½s'60	91¼	91¼	91¼
2 Can Pac 4s perp	79¼	79¼	79¼
14 Caro S & O 6s '52	106	106	106
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	94	94	94
10 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	104⅛	104	104⅛
2 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s'62	109	109	109
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72¾	72¾	72¾
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '54	19¼	19	19
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
5 ChampnP&F 4¾s '50	102	102	102
2 C&O 4½s '92	121¾	121¾	121¾
11 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
7 CB&Q 4½s '77	92	92	92
8 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103	102¾	103
2 Chi & El Ill 5s '51	16½	16½	16½
5 Chic Gt West 4s '59	19	19	19
14 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	8½	8⅜	8⅜
23 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4	4	4
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	8	8	8
10 CRI & I 4½s '52A	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
4 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
14 C R I & P 4s '88	14⅛	13¾	13¾
4 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	14¼	14	14
7 C R I & P rfg 4s '44	7	6⅝	6⅝
5 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	5¾	5¾	5¾
6 CT Hte & SE rfg5s' .0	60	60	60
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	109	109	109
10 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108	107¾	108
5 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	94	94	94
2 Childs 5s '43	76	76	76
4 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	90⅝	90¼	90¼
12 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	82⅝	81⅝	81⅝
3 ClevUnTerm4½s '77S	76	75¼	75¼
10 Col & So 4½s '80	42¾	42⅝	42¾
45 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	101½	101¼	101½
10 Colmbia G 5s 1961	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
38 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	108½	108½	108½
1 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	104	104	104
1 Comwith Ed 3½s'68	109½	109½	109½
47 Comwith Edev3½s'58	109½	109¼	109½
1 Comwith Ed 4s '81	107	107	107
2 Comwith Ed 3¾s '65	109	109	109
5 Con Edis 3⅜s '46	106	106	106
33 Con Edis 3½s '48	107	106¾	107
5 Con Edis 3½s'58	106½	106½	106½
1 Consum Pow 3½s'65	108	108	108
2 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	105½	105½	105½
2 Container 5s'43	99½	99½	99½
11 Contin'tal Oil 3¾s'48	108¼	108	108¼
5 Cuba,No Ry 5½s'42	33¼	33⅛	33⅛
3 Dayton P&L 3½s'60	109¼	109¼	109¼
12 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	63¼	62⅝	62¾
2 Del P&L 4¼s'69	105½	105½	105½
10 D G & E 5s'51	107½	107½	107½
2 D & R G 4s'36	11	11	11
4 D&RG W 5s'55 Asd	4	3⅞	4
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	110¾	110¾	110¾
25 Erie rfg 5s'67	11	10¾	10¾
23 Erie rfg 5s'75	10⅞	10¾	10¾
22 Erie 1st 4s'96	47	46⅞	47
12 Erie gen lien 4s'96	21¼	21⅛	21¼
1 Erie & Jer 6s'55	44¼	44¼	44¼
11 Fed L&T 1st 6s'42	103	103	103
5 Firstne T&R 3½s'48	104¼	104⅛	104¼
5 Fla E Cst 5s'74	7⅞	7	7
1 Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	6½	6½	6½
3 Fonda J&G 2-4s'82 ct	1½	1½	1½
1 Gen Cable 5½s'47	101½	101½	101½
12 Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Gen Mot Accp 3¼'51	105¾	105⅝	105¾
21 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	62¼	61¾	61¾
7 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Goodrich 6s '45	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	96	96	96
1 Gt Nor 4½s'77E	84	84	84
10 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
8 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	89⅛	88⅝	88⅝
5 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	76	76	76
10 Gulf St Util 4s'66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	102	102	102
1 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	30½	30½	30½
8 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	48	48	48
6 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	14	13½	14
8 Ill Cen 4s '53	53	52½	52½
7 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	55½	55	55
38 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	50½	49½	50¼
1 Ill Cen W Line 4s'51	61	61	61
2 IC&CLS&NO 5s'63A	54½	54	54½
3 Interb R Tr 6s'42	35⅞	35½	35⅞
3 Inter RTr rfg 5s'66	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
44 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	83⅛	82¼	83⅛
11 Int Paper 6s'55	90⅜	89	89
2 Int Rys C A 6½s'47	92⅜	92⅝	92⅝
25 Int T&T 4½s'52	66	65¾	66
4 Int T&T 5s '55	69	68¾	69
4 Iowa Cen rfg 4s'51	2⅜	2½	2½
4 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	30¾	30¾	30¾
11 K C South 5s '50	66¼	66	66¼
13 K C South 3s '50	69½	69½	69½
1 K C Term 4s '60	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
4 Kans G&E 4½s '80	104½	104½	104½
6 Keith (B F) 6s '46	98½	98	98
1 Kinney Co 5½s '41	95	95	95
4 Koppers Co 4s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Lac Gas 5½s'53	54	54	54
3 Lac Gas 5s '39	85	84¾	84⅞
10 L S & M S 3½s '97	89	89	89
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	25½	25½	25½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	18	18	18
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	17	17	17
2 Liggett & M 7s '44	128½	128½	128½
6 Loews 3½s '46	101¾	101⅜	101¾
2 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	106½	106½	106½
1 Long Dock 3¾s'50	65	65	65
7 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	88½	88	88
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	91	91	91
1 Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 L & N 3s 80 St L	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	109	109	109
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	27½	27½	27½
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90	33½	33½	33½
7 Mich Cen 3½s '52	96	96	96
7 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	13	13	13
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Mo-Ill 5s '59	53½	53½	53½
11 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	29	28¾	29
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	11¾	11¾	11¾
4 MoPaccv 5½s'49	3	3	3
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17	17	17
22 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	4⅜	4½	4½
2 Mob&O 4½s '77	25½	25½	25½
5 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 MonWPaPubSv6s'65	104½	104½	104½
12 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	99⅞	99¾	99¾
1 Mor&Essex 5s '55	50	50	50
1 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	45¼	45¼	45¼
4 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	50¼	50⅛	50¼
5 Mount St T&T3¼s'68	107½	107⅜	107½
2 NashCha&StL 4s '78	71½	71½	71½
12 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51vw	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
6 NatDistPr 4½s '45	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
11 Nati Steel 4s '65	106	105¾	105¾
5 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	103	103	103
1 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	32	32	32
1 NO Tex&M 5s '35 A	30	30	30
3 NO Tex & M 4½s '56	28	28	28
23 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63½	62⅝	62¾
10 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57	56¼	56¼
2 NYC cn 4s '98	65¾	65¼	65¾
17 NYC cv 3¼s '52	69½	69	69⅜
3 NYC&HR 4½s'2013	56⅞	56¼	56⅞
2 NYC&HR 3½s '97	81	81	81
10 NYC&StL 5½s'74 A	66½	65	65⅞
21 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	54	53	53¾
4 NY Conn RR 4½s'53	106½	106½	106½
3 NY Dock cv 5s '47	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
7 NY Edis 3¼s '66	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
2 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	13¾	13¾	13¾
6 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
1 NY O & W gen 4s '55	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 NY Tel 3¼s '67	110⅝	110⅜	110⅜
1 Niag Falls P 3½s '66	109½	109½	109½
1 Niag Sh cv 5½s'50	98¼	98¼	98¼
13 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66½	66	66½
2 Nor Pac 4s '97	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	49½	49½	49½
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108½	108¼	108¼
6 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3 Okla G&E 4s '46	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	117¼	117¼	117¼
11 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	106	105¾	106
1 Pacific Cst 1st 5s '46	58	58	58
1 Pac G&El 3½s '66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
5 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
10 Pac G&El 4s '64	112¼	112⅛	112⅛
36 PanhandleEPL 4s'52	104¾	104¼	104¼
2 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	54½	54½	54½
4 Para Pict 6s '55	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	53	53	53
13 Pen Co 4s '63	101½	101⅜	101½
14 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	105⅜	105¼	105¼
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	99	99	99
14 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	87¼	87⅛	87¼
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	95⅜	95⅛	95⅜
1 Pen RR 4s '48	111½	111½	111½
13 Pen RR 3¾s '70	90	90	90
5 Pen RR 3½s '52	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
10 PeoGL&Chi 5s '47	114¾	114¾	114¾
27 Phila Co 5s '67	102½	102¼	102½
2 Phil Elec 3½s '67	111	111	111
41 Ph ReadC&Ivc6s '49	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
4 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	11¼	11¼	11¼
5 Phillips Pet 3s '48	108¾	108½	108¾
19 PCC&S 5s '75B	106¼	106	106
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	49	49	49
20 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	70	68¾	70
9 Purity Bak 5s '48	100⅛	100	100
6 Readg 4½s '97 A	78	78	78
7 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	102	102	102
2 Republic Steel5½s 54	106½	106½	106½
2 Republic Steel 4½s '61	92¾	92¾	92¾
3 RepublicSteel4½s '56	93½	93⅜	93⅜
1 Revere Cop&B4½s'56	100¼	100¼	100¼
11 Richfield Oil 4s '52	105	105	105
1 Safeway Strs 4s '47	106	106	106
2 SaguenayPow4¼s'66	106	106	106
11 St LS F 4½s '78	9¾	9½	9½
1 St L S F 4s '50 A	10	10	10
3 St L S W 1st rfg 5s '90	12	11⅞	11⅞
10 StP&KC ShL 4½s '41	7	7	7
11 St PaulUnDep 5s '72	117	117	117
2 SA&A Pass 4s '43	57	57	57
3 San Ant Pub Svc4s'63	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Shulco 6½s '46	18	18	18
1 Schlco 6½s '46A st	18	18	18
49 Seab AL cn 6s '45	7¼	7	7
1 Sea A L cn 6s '45	6½	6½	6½
15 Shel Un 3½s '51	104½	104¼	104⅜
18 Silesian-Am 7s '41	68¾	67¾	67¾
2 Skelly Oil 4s '51	103½	103¼	103¼
2 So Col Pow 6s '47	104¼	104¼	104¼
12 Sou Pac 4½s'78	51	50⅝	51
17 Sou Pac 4½s'81	50½	49⅝	50¼
8 So Pac 4½s'69	50½	50	50
8 So Pac rfg 4s '55	64⅝	64⅜	64⅜
5 So Pac 3¾s '46	61	61	61
30 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	53⅝	52¾	52⅝
6 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	90	90	90
5 South Ry 6½s '56	74	72	73
11 South Ry gen 6s '56	70⅛	69⅞	70⅛
20 South Ry cn 5s '94	86	86	86
3 South Ry gen 4s '56	54½	54⅞	54½
3 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Spokane Int 5s '55	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
5 Staley Mfg 4s '46	105½	105½	105½
16 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
10 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	104⅜	104	104
7 Studebaker cv 6s '45	84	83¾	84
2 Swift & Co 2¾s'51	107	107	107
34 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	99⅞	99⅛	99⅛
7 T RR A St L 4s '53	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
13 Texark&FtSm5½s50	90¾	90	90¾
2 Tex Corp 3½s '51	107	107	107
2 Tex Gas Trans 5s '57B	85	85	85
10 Third Ave aj 5s 60	93¼	91½	93¼
10 TideWatAssoO 3½s 52	105½	105½	105½
3 Un El Mo 3¾s 62	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
17 Un Oil Cal cv 3½s 52	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
8 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108½	108	108
2 Un Pac 3½s'71	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Un Pac 3½s'70	97½	97¼	97¼
1 Unit Drug 5s 53	78¼	78	78
3 UnRys StL 4s 34	29	29	29
6 US Steel 3¼s 48	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
8 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	98	97½	97½
2 Utah P&L 5s 44	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
6 Virginia Ry 3¼s'66	106¾	106½	106½
3 Walworth 4s '55	62	61⅞	62
3 Warner Bros cv 6s '39	101	101	101
3 Warren Bros 6s '41	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 Westch Lt 3½s '67	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 West Pen P 3½s '66	110½	110½	110½
1 West Shore 4s 2361	54	54	54
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	49	49	49
5 Western Un 5s '51	64½	64¼	64½
5 Western Un 5s '60	62¾	62¾	62¾
2 Wilson & Co 4s '55	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	7	7	7
20 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	110¼	110¼	110¼
10 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105½	105½	105½
9 Youngst S&T 4s '48	104⅞	104½	104¾

Foreign Bonds

1 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
14 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	77¾	77½	77⅝
20 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	77½	77½	77½
36 Argentine 4½s '48	92⅜	91⅞	92⅜
4 Australia 5s '55	99	99	99
12 Australia 5s '57	99	99	99
42 Australia 4½s '56	94½	93⅝	93⅞
5 Belgium 7s '55	112½	112	112
2 Belgium 6½s '49	104½	104¼	104½
8 Belgium 6s '55	104	103¾	104
11 Brazil 8s '41	23½	23½	23½
24 Brazil 6½s '26-57	18¾	18½	18½
7 Brazil 6½s '27-57	18¾	18½	18½
10 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	17¼	17¼	17¼
10 Brisbane 6s '50	100	100	100
21 Bue A 4½s 4¾s '77	50⅞	50½	50½
1 Buenos Aires 6s '57	101	101	101
1 Call Pet 7s '46	100	100	100
1 Canada 5s '52	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 Canada 3¼s '61	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8 Canada 3s '67	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 Chile 6s '61 Jan	15¼	15¼	15¼
6 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	11¼	11¼	11½
2 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
6 Chile 6s '63 asd	11½	11½	11½
61 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	24¼	24	24¼
31 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	24¼	24	24¼
9 Copenhag 5s '52	84¼	82½	82½
5 Copenhag 4½s '53	83	82½	82½
3 Cordoba City 7s '57 st	45¼	45	45
11 Cuba 5½s '53	103	103	103
36 Denmark 6s '42	99	99	99
22 Denmark 5½s '55	97¾	97½	97½
25 Denmark 4½s '62	87½	87	87
20 Estonia Rep 7s '67	97	97	97
1 French 7½s '41	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 GerCAgr7s6s'60Jul	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
2 GerCAgBk6s'60Oct	25	25	25
1 GerCAgLoan6½s'58	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
1 GerGov5½s'65	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜
4 Ger Govt 7s '49	24½	25	25
6 Ger Gov El 7s '45	52¼	52¼

Commerce and Finance

Would End Rail 'Waste' by Consolidation or Co-ordination

Business and Industry

Many Municipal Issues Seen Soon By Insurance Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Franklin Mead of Fort Wayne, Ind., told the financial section of the American Life Convention here that within several months there will be a huge amount of municipal financing. Mr. Mead is Assistant Manager of the Investment Research Department of the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company.

He declared that Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga are among the larger cities in the area of the Tennessee Valley Authority that soon would finance the acquistion of electrical distribution systems through issuance of revenue bonds.

'Speculative Bond' Warning

"The indiscriminate issuance of revenue bonds for recreational facilities and places of amusement" were criticized by Mr. Mead as "an unfortunate trend against which investors must use special caution." If there were a few successful flotations of the speculative type of municipal revenue bonds, he said, the investment market was likely to be overrun by them.

Speaking in favor of real estate loans on city properties, G. D. Brooks, Assistant Treasurer and Manager of the Investment Department of the National Life and Accident Insurance Company, Nashville, Tenn., said that such loans, made on the basis of from 50 to 60 per cent of the appraised values and amortized in full in from 10 to 15 years, constitute as sound an investment as any to be found today.

Standards of quality have not been reduced by investment officers of insurance companies despite falling interest rates and incerased investment difficulties, Perry Bower, Assistant Treasurer of the Great-West Life Assurance Company, Winnipeg, Man., told the convention.

Howard Holderness, Vice-President of the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company, Greensboro, N. C., told the meeting that foreclosed residential property ean be sold quicker if vacant. He said this was because possession could be given promptly to the buyer.

Disagree With Howe

Attendance at the convention included executives of nearly 200 life insurance companies in the United States and Canada. They expressed sharp disagreement with statements made by Ernest J. Howe, chief financial adviser of the insurance section of the Securities and Exchange Commission, in his address Monday charging that substantial write-ups existed in the assets of some life insurance companies.

President of the American Life Convention, William T. Grant, said that "Mr. Howe apparently ignored the fact that valuations which insurance companies place upon their security investments are under the strict control and regulation of the insurance departments of the various states." Mr. Grant, who is President of the Business Men's Assurance Company, Kansas City, added that "it is a fact that many life insurance companies, if they used the market valuation basis for their investments as favored by Mr. Howe, would show higher values than they now do under the amortization rule."

Class I Railroads February Operating Income $18,590,734

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Association of American Railroads reported that Class I railroads had a net railway operating income of $18,590,734 in February compared with a deficit of $1,909,133 in February, 1938, and a net of $58,367,529 in February, 1930.

The association said the February, 1939 return was at an annual rate of return of 1.26 per cent on property investment.

For the first two months of 1939 Class I railroads had a net railway operating income of $51,491,453 which was at an annual rate return of 1.81 per cent.

In the corresponding two-month period of 1938, the comparative figure was $5,343,902 or .18 per cent on property investments, and in the same period of 1930 it was $113,013,227 or 3.79 per cent on property investments.

Refuses to Endorse New Railroad Agency

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Transportation Conference of the United States Chamber of Commerce has declined to endorse proposals to create a new agency to investigate the railroad problem.

The group, made up of representatives of the railroads, shippers and competitive forms of transportation, indicated by its vote that it favors leaving the problem to the Interstate Commerce Commission and Congress.

At a previous meeting, the conference also opposed creating a new agency to facilitate consolidation or reorganization of railroads.

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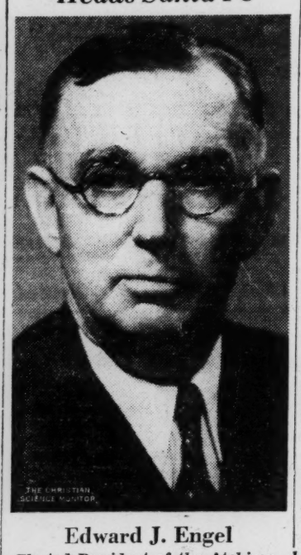
Heads Santa Fe



Edward J. Engel
Elected President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad

Engel Is Elected New President Of Santa Fe Railroad

NEW YORK (AP)—Edward J. Engel, 64-year-old former stenographer, has been elected President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, filling the vacancy caused 20 days ago by the passing on of Samuel T. Bledsoe.

An official of another western railroad immediately commented: "It was the best and most logical choice the Santa Fe could have made. Mr. Engel is one of the ablest railroad men in the country, with one of the quickest minds I've encountered in the 25 years I've known him in a business way.

"The selection is particularly important because of the personnel angle. Every employee of the Santa Fe knows Mr. Engel and knows he's an old hand at the business."

Mr. Engel's name rarely has appeared in print. Friends say it's a case of modesty and the fact that he had few interests outside railroading.

The new President has served under only three other presidents in his long career with the one line. They were the colorful Edward P. Ripley, William B. Storey and Samuel T. Bledsoe.

In 1899 he got a job as stenographer in the Santa Fe's purchasing department. A year later he was made a stenographer in Mr. Ripley's office—and he hasn't left the President's office in 39 years.

Mr. Ripley liked the studious, quiet young man and in May, 1903, made him chief clerk. Seven years later he made him his assistant, and in July, 1918, he had him elected a vice-president.

Mr. Bledsoe and the board of directors made Mr. Engel executive vice-president in April, 1935, and he steps directly from that position into his new post.

Transamerica Corp. Agrees to Give SEC Access to Records

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—O. John Rogge, Securties Commission attorney, announced today that Transamerica Corporation has offered to the SEC full access to its own books and records and those of its subsidiaries.

The announcement followed a protracted controversy between the SEC and the $200,000,000 California holding concern over the question of whether books and records should be shown the commission.

The SEC asked for the records in connection with its hearings on its charge that Transamerica filed "false and misleading" statements.

Mr. Rogge issued the following statement:

"I have to announce that Transamerica Corporation has offered to the commission full access to its books and records and those of its subsidiaries.

"Transamerica Corporation has reserved the right to object on the grounds of relevance to the introduction of any evidence which the commission may secure through its inspection of these books and records.

"The appeal of Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association from the judgment of the District Court for the District of Columbia, in which the bank's demand for an injunction against the commission was denied, will be argued on Thursday."

Standard Oil, Ind. Net $27,770,000

CHICAGO (AP)—Standard Oil Company of Indiana will show net earnings of about $27,770,000 in its forthcoming report for 1938, President Edward G. Seubert announced.

This, he said, is the consolidated amount earned by the company itself and its share of earnings of subsidiaries on a net investment of some $663,000,000, and equals $1.82 a share on 15,272,020 shares outstanding at the end of the year. Earnings for 1937 were $55,950,784 on 15,267,030 shares, or $3.66 a share.

Mr. Seubert said that conditions which affected business in general and the oil industry in particular were responsible for the decline last year. Lower prices for products and the write-down of inventory value caused by reduction in crude prices in October were the outstanding specific causes, he said.

Auto Exports Rise

WASHINGTON — During the month of February, exports of automotive products from the United States were valued at $26,312,197, compared with $22,359,984 during January, an increase of 17.6 per cent and the highest value recorded for any month except one since April, 1938. Of the exports, passenger cars totaled 16,040, valued at $9,907,164.

Eastman Sees Rail Revitalization By Eliminating Waste

WASHINGTON (AP)—Joseph B. Eastman, an Interstate Commerce commissioner, said that elimination of the "very large amount of waste" in transportation would do more than anything else to revitalize all branches of the industry.

He told the House Interstate Commerce Commission that the Government would at least have to take the leadership in eliminating such waste and perhaps should resort to compulsion.

Testifying on many proposals for legislative aid to all types of transportation, Mr. Eastman, who was the nation's transportation co-ordinator five years ago, said:

Consolidation Suggested

The commission is convinced that there is a very large amount of waste in transportation operations as they are now conducted in this country, which could be avoided or materially reduced, so far as the railroads are concerned, by the process of consolidation or co-ordination, and, so far as the entire transportation system is concerned, by better integration of the different modes of transportation.

"Some of us, at least, believe that there is more to be gained for all concerned from progress along these lines than from any other means of improving transportation conditions.

"The commission is also convinced that if progress of this character is to be made, the Government must at least assume the leadership and perhaps must apply some measure of compulsion. The apparent interest of the carriers are too divergent, and there are far too many of them, to permit of the necessary leadership within their own ranks."

Mr. Eastman, giving a general review of the Lea and Committee of Six transportation bills, commented that many persons believe that when railroads "fall on evil times," the Government immediately should legislate relief.

But he recalled that the commission had said that the Government has "no magic which enables it to sweep back the tide of economic change and reverse the results."

What the ICC Favors

The commissioner also said:

1—The ICC favors a thorough investigation of charges of unfair competition among the types of carriers.

2—The ICC believes nothing would be accomplished by giving railroads greater freedom to increase rates.

3—Reorganization matters should not be taken from the ICC.

4—Railroads may be entitled to tax concessions.

5—The ICC should not be reorganized, as Chairman Clarence Lea (D-Calif.) of the committee has suggested. Instead, it should be empowered to delegate its work to individual commissioners and to "limit opportunities for review by the entire commission" to matters of general transportation importance.

The Lea Bill would reorganize the ICC and increase its membership from 11 to 19 commissioners, with power to regulate all forms of interstate transportation and with authority to fix minimum rates which would route traffic over the type of carrier best fitted economically to handle it.

Mr. Eastman, waving the 240-page bill of the President's Committee of Six, described as "stupid" the attempts of that group to rewrite or codify existing interstate commerce legislation.

"I don't think that the people concerned ought to have a bill of that kind thrown at them," Mr. Eastman said.

"If any such job is to be done, the steps ought to be taken by a public body."

Propose New Board

The Committee of Six—three railroad labor representatives and three railroad executives — was selected by President Roosevelt last fall to make suggestions for transportation legislation.

That committee proposed, among other things, creation of a new Federal Transportation Board which would assume most functions of the ICC.

In addition it would give the railroads greater discretion in determination of rates, would place heavy tolls on waterways and would authorize the RFC to make low interest loans to the railroads.

Both the Committee of Six and Lea bills would permit the railroads, rather than the ICC, to initiate consolidations, reorganizations and mergers.

Meanwhile, the House Judiciary Committee approved the Chandler Reorganization Bill authorizing railroads to initiate reorganization procedure before the Interstate Commerce Commission if such plans have the approval of three-fourths of the security holders affected.

Brooklyn Banker Pleads Guilty in Manton Case

NEW YORK (AP)—John L. Lotsch, Vice-President of the Fort Greene National Bank in Brooklyn, who was indicted with former Federal Circuit Court Judge Martin T. Manton on charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice, pleaded guilty in Federal Court.

Judge Murray I. Hulbert paroled Mr. Lotsch in the custody of his attorney, I. Warren Lee, for sentencing on May 14.

U. S. Attorney John T. Cahill told the court that Mr. Lotsch had been of material help to the Government and that he would be "of much more help before the Manton case is closed."

Colgate Net Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—The Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company made a net profit of $4,921,921 last year, its greatest since 1931, President E. H. Little said in the annual report to stockholders. The profit amounted to $1.77 per share of common stock, after provision for preferred dividends. Earnings in 1937 were $782,250. Earned surplus increased $2,640,410 to $9,634,375 in 1938.

Street Sees Bond Interest Not Affected by Court Tax Decision

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street lawyers naturally studied "with eager interest" the Supreme Court's recent decision ending reciprocal tax immunity for civil servants' salaries.

Their first concern was of course whether it ended the reciprocal tax immunity of the bonds of municipal, state, and Federal governments. And the conclusion was overwhelmingly that bond interest was not affected.

They concluded this for two reasons. First, the Court almost studiously avoided any reference to the subject. It even avoided citing any cases in which bond interest is involved. It went right down the line from Marbury vs. Madison through the cases which would have a bearing on civil servants' salaries, but failed to cite a single one of a score of decisions which would have been pertinent to the taxation of municipal and Federal bond interest—such cases as Pollock vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust and the long string of decisions in recent years affecting so-called revenue bonds.

Exemption Not Fair

Secondly, the Court's principal line of reasoning does not apply to bond interest. The reasoning, in a nutshell, is that a tax on a civil servant's income is not a tax on his employer. Hence, concluded Justices Stone and Black, it is not fair to exempt the employee for the sake of exempting the Governmental employer. This reasoning patently does not apply to bond interest, because a tax upon it is readily and almost always passed back to the Governmental borrower. Everybody agrees that a bond whose coupon is exempt from tax can be sold at a higher price; so if it is taxed the borrower has in effect to pay the tax.

Of course if the Court continues to kick over the traces of old decisions, as it certainly did in this case, it might still argue itself round to eliminating reciprocal tax immunity of Governmental bonds. The argument of Justices Stone and Black about the civil servant's tax being entirely paid by himself is not always true, particularly in the higher salary brackets where most income taxes are paid. Many a potential judge deliberates slightly whether to take an appointment which used to give him a tax-free salary or stick to private practice which yields a taxable salary.

By and large, however, it is true, or at least the public thinks it is true, and considers that civil servants have been getting away with something, in the tax exemption, rather than accepting salaries lower by the exemption. In a recent Gallup poll, 87 per cent of the public were indicated as favoring just the step taken by the Court. In this particular poll, it deserves note, only 75 per cent believed the exemption should be stripped from Governmental bond interest. Few people, apparently, think that civil servants have been merely taking lower salaries on account of the exemption.

Once having drawn this conclusion, the Street has looked at the decision from a broader viewpoint—and found it radical. The Court has in effect torn up all decisions on the subject clear back to McCulloch vs. Maryland (1824) well over a hundred years ago. The outstanding decisions of Dobbins vs. Commissioners (1842) and Collector vs. Day (1871) long landmarks in this particular field, have been swept aside.

This willingness to reverse its own decisions is, perhaps, the most outstanding characteristic of Monday's decision to everybody except the civil servants who will have to contribute some $17,000,000 to the Federal tax collector and an unknown amount to the 24 states now collecting income taxes and seven states with constitutional or other authorization to collect them when the legislature sees fit.

In Era of Decisions

We are, say Wall Street lawyers, in a formative—or reformative—era of Court decisions. Whether this is due to the four recent Roosevelt appointments or not, the Court appears willing for the first time in several generations to actually reverse its own previous decisions—an attitude not characteristic of legal or legalistic thought. During the first generation of the Supreme Court it was busy laying the groundwork of Federal jurisprudence. From Taney to the Civil War it was re-writing political history in such cases (mostly favorable to the South) as the Dred Scott decision. After the Civil War came another, but brief spell of further formative or reformative Court decisions. There haven't been any since.

Self-reversal by the Supreme Court in Monday's decisions is not the first recent case of the kind. Shortly ago the Court in another field ripped up Constitutional law back 140 years, in Erie Railroad vs. Thompson, which reversed Swift vs. Tyson. Swift vs. Tyson stipulated that in commercial law cases the Federal courts should build up their own common law in cases where state statutory law did not apply. The idea was that the Court should encourage uniform commercial decisions throughout a previously variegated country, and that in case non-residents sued they should not get the unpleasant deals state court had been giving them in colonial days. The recent Erie vs. Thompson reversed this and everything based on it, and said that in such cases Federal courts should follow the precedents of the state courts having jurisdiction. Lawyers handling many Federal court cases had to tear up their briefs and start over.

In plain non-legal English, the Monday decision of the Court seemed to run something like this:

"Reciprocal tax immunity of Governmental employees rests fundamentally on a gratuitous aside or old-fashioned wisecrack by Chief Justice Marshall in the Marbury vs. Madison case to the effect that the "power to tax is the power to destroy." Justice Holmes disposed of this by saying the power to tax is not the power to destroy as long as the Supreme Court sits. But it stuck in pertinent cases from McCulloch vs. Maryland down to today.

Reciprocal tax immunity for civil servants has also depended on another side ("dictum") in the McCulloch vs. Maryland case.

These "dicta" (incidentally the Department of Justice's ponderous brief last June also laid long-faced emphasis on this difference between "decisions" and "dicta") were the basis for the 1842 decision in Dobbins vs. Commissioners from which the trouble started and which has now been reversed. The Dobbins decision was reinforced and driven home to stay (until 1939) in the Collector vs. Day case.

Second only in importance to the reasoning which finds that a tax on a civil servant is just a tax on a civil servant and not on his employer, was the Court's evident reasoning in Monday's case about "discriminatory" versus "non-discriminatory" taxes. The tax ruled out in McCulloch vs. Maryland was a gun aimed directly at a Federal agency, the Bank of the United States. The Court then said no, the dual sovereignty imagined in the Constitution wouldn't stand that, for a state to tax away a Federal instrument on purpose. But, ruled the Court this week, the tax considered in Dobbins vs. Commissioners was a "non-discriminatory" tax, not aimed directly at Mr. Dobbins, captain of a United States revenue cutter, but at everybody in general.

So was the income tax "non-discriminatory" which the Federal Government sought to lay on Judge Day of Barnstable County, Massachusetts, which precipitated the famous Collector vs. Day decision in 1871. It wasn't aimed simply at employees of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, but against anybody with enough income to stand out as a tax target. So, says the Court now, in contradiction of the Court in 1871, it was fair. The Judge should have been forced to pay; the Commonwealth wasn't really being hurt any more than anybody else—if it was being hurt at all.

Controversy Scrapped

By Monday's decision the Court has scrapped a long controversy over what kind of civil servants must pay and what kind needn't. Since the sixteenth amendment (income tax) became effective in 1913 the Court has been feeling around to find the border-line between "proprietary" functions, and true "Governmental" functions. Employees engaged in the former were taxable, in the latter not. The borderline, now swept away, has been vague. In Helvering vs. Powers in 1934 the Court said an employee of the Commonwealth running an elevated system in Boston was taxable ("proprietary function") but in 1937 (Helvering vs. Brush) an employee of the New York water works system was not taxable ("Governmental function"). And in last year's Gebhart case it said the salary of an employee of the Port of New York Authority was taxable ("proprietary function").

It now appears that the court had already made up its mind in the Gebhart case. In that case it gave two reasons why Gebhart should pay—first because the Port Authority is a "non-proprietary" function, second because of the major reason for Monday's decision (the tax is "non-discriminatory"). Now the "proprietary" business is swept aside.

So the court has proved the truth of dissenting Justice Butler's statement in 1938 that the Gebhart decision "expressly or sub silentio overruled a century of precedents."

Stone's Two Decisions

In the two Stone decisions similarity of wording appears in the following:

Justice Stone, 1938: "So much of the burden of the tax laid upon respondent's income as may reach the state is but a necessary incident to the coexistence . . . of the two taxing sovereigns, and hence is a burden the existence of which the constitution presupposes. The immunity, if allowed, would impose to an inadmissible extent a restriction upon the taxing power which the constitution has granted to the Federal Government."

Justice Stone, 1939: "So much of the burden of a non-discriminatory general tax upon the incomes of employees of a government, State or national, as may be passed on economically to that government, through the effect of the tax on the price level of labor or materials, is but the normal incidence of the organization within the same territory of two governments, each possessing the taxing power. . . . The immunity . . . if allowed . . . would impose to an inadmissible extent a restriction on the taxing power which the Constitution has reserved to the State governments."

The House recently passed the Doughton bill (H. R. 3,790) by 269 to 103 to end the exemption of local government employees, beginning with 1939 income, and the Senate Finance Committee has favored the Doughton bill 14 to 3. The idea of the Doughton bill is to set the Bureau of Internal Revenue to try to collect, and let the matter go to the Supreme Court. Now it won't have to be tested in the courts.

Chief worry of local-government civil servants has been lest they be assessed for 12 years' back income taxes if they have not filed income tax returns, three years if they have. Congress has been "rushing" to pass a bill exempting past years' salaries, but the "rush" got lost in the present impasse. So Senator Pat Harrison stood up on the floor of the Senate on March 14 and said that there was but one day left and he felt taxes should not be retroactively applied and did anybody think differently. Nobody did. So a few days later the Collector of Internal Revenue said he wouldn't try to collect them, following Senator Harrison's action, and pending definitive action by Congress. The Supreme Court has beat Congress to it, and now action by Congress to ban, as is only fair, retroactive taxation, is merely routine. Federal income taxes on civil servants will, presumably, be assessed only for 1938 and hereafter. (They have not heretofore been specifically exempted from Federal income tax, as has been income from "municipal" bonds.)

Earnings Decline 42 P. C. in 1938 For 1898 Corporations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1938 a total of 1,898 corporations reported net income 42 per cent under the 1937 figure, according to Standard Statistics after a survey of a great majority of annual reports just made public for last year.

Earnings of these important companies in 1938, continues the report, totaled $2,004,568,000, against $3,450,305,000 in 1937. Detailed comparisons of the more important industries follow:

No. of Cos.	Group	1937 (In thousands of dollars)	1938
23	Aircraft	9,874	18,510
17	Automobiles	208,006	90,611
75	Automobile parts	72,174	9,450
18	Automobile tires	27,125	22,117
45	Beverages	70,813	69,082
128	Building eq'pment	103,864	37,684
32	Chemicals	*136,008	*84,172
21	Coal	12,452	d1,572
10	Containers	42,448	29,626
53	Electrical products	137,858	58,038
26	Finance companies	73,027	52,470
67	Food	108,224	122,984
30	Household products	19,389	3,262
20	Leather and shoes	15,194	6,290
136	Machinery	159,885	63,122
14	Meat packing	14,261	d10,896
26	Med. and cosmetics	42,938	37,534
11	Metal fabricators	7,347	d2,124
38	Metals (gold&sil'r)	49,313	47,252
24	Metals (non-fer's)	134,490	44,297
118	Miscellaneous	45,788	22,686
11	Motion pictures	48,788	32,464
14	Office equipment	32,359	19,387
83	Oil	219,470	122,905
45	Paper	26,911	13,686
33	Printing&Publshg	15,560	8,061
23	RR equipment	53,397	63
85	Retail trade	166,425	139,599
19	Shipping, shipbldg	341	471
9	Soaps, veg'ble oils	38,799	23,527
63	Steel	228,631	d333
19	Sugar	18,783	1,545
89	Textiles	25,383	d3,702
25	Tobacco	99,663	94,326
1,450	Total Industrials	2,414,988	1,296,594
141	Railroads	98,671	d122,912
233	Utilities (el&gas)	575,926	521,372
46	Utilities (tractions)	9,811	2,930
28	Utilities (el&tel)	350,909	306,524
307	Total utilities	936,646	830,886
1,898	Grand total	3,450,305	2,004,568

*Excludes General Motors dividends to duPont.
d Deficit.

As may be noted on the table, only three major industries bettered their incomes in 1938. In the case of the aircraft industry, 1938 net was $18,510,000, against $9,874,000 in 1937, an increase of 87 per cent. Food products except meat also improved their earnings in 1938, although the gain was far less than that of the airplane companies. Net in 1938 was $122,984,000, against $108,224,000 in 1937, an increase of 13 per cent.

Shipping and shipbuilding corporations also turned in a better record last year although composite earnings in both years were trifling in relation to the size of the industry. Earnings in 1938 totaled $471,000, against $341,000 the preceding year, a gain of 38 per cent.

No other major industry bettered its position last year and the decreases in net income from the preceding year ranged from 2.4 per cent in the case of beverages to 99.9 per cent for the railroad equipment manufacturers. In the latter case earnings all but disappeared, with the 1938 total $63,000, against $53,397,000 in 1937.

Television Corp. Common Stock Is Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., is head of an underwriting group offering to the public 600,000 shares of common stock of Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation. The stock was priced at $6 a share. Other members of the offering group are Eastman, Dillon & Co., W. E. Hutton & Co., Hemphill, Noyes & Co., Hallgarten & Co., Riter & Co., H. M. Byllesby & Co., Inc., William Cavalier & Co. and O'Melveny - Wagenseller & Durst. The offering marks the initial public financing for the company.

A portion of the proceeds from the issue, together with additional common shares will be used for the acquisition of the business and properties of Capehart, Inc., and certain properties of the General Household Utilities Company. According to the prospectus, 43,598 shares of additional common stock will be issued in connection with the acquisition of the Capehart properties at Fort Wayne, Ind., and 25,000 additional common shares in connection with the acquisition of the General Household Utilities radio plant, machinery and inventory, located at Marion, Ind. Both of these properties will be used for the manufacture of television apparatus as well as radio and phonograph equipment.

War Risk Insurance On U. S. Cargoes Cut

NEW YORK (AP)—The Herald Tribune says New York marine underwriters have reduced by ¼ per cent the war risk insurance rate on cargoes in American vessels sailing to or from the Far East and Australasia.

The modification was described as an aid to United States shippers who would be "unjustifiably" affected by the boost in war rates put into effect Monday.

In place of the generally quoted ½ per cent rate, or 50 cents on each $100 of cargo value, in vessels flying the American flag the charge will be ⅜ per cent, the Herald Tribune said, on shipments via the Suez Canal to or from ports east of Suez, excluding Japan, China and Hong Kong, Dairen and Manchukuo.

The reduction, marine underwriting circles explained, was in token of the smaller amount of risk in American vessels sailing in "troubled waters" as compared to ships flying the flag of "belligerent" nations.

Cuneo Press Net

CHICAGO—The Cuneo Press Inc., and subsidiary companies report that net consolidated income for the year ended Dec. 31, 1938, after deducting all charges, including Federal income taxes, amounted to $1,025,201, equivalent after preferred dividends to $5.05 per share on the outstanding common stock. For the year 1937 net consolidated income was $906,708, or $4.36 per share.

Reappointed

Eve Harrison

Morris L. Ernst
Reappointed recently to the State Banking Board of New York.

C. & O. Urges I. C. C. To Adopt Erie's Own Reorganization Plan

CLEVELAND (AP)—Chesapeake & Ohio Railway told the Interstate Commerce Commission that Erie Railroad Company's plan for reorganization of Erie should be adopted, with modifications, because Erie needs "friendly connections which will act as traffic feeders."

C. & O. now has 55.68 per cent control of Erie but only minority representation on Erie's directorate. It spent $44,825,295 for this control through Erie common stock. The Erie plan would give C. & O. 40 per cent control after reorganization. A bondholders' committee is urging a plan which would entirely wipe out the common stock and issue warrants requiring C. & O., the road argued, to spend $55,000,000 more to gain 49.2 per cent control.

These creditors are "bent only on the establishment of an all-American speed record in the reorganization of a railroad," C. & O. argued in its brief filed with ICC. It argued a stock relationship furnished incentive to the C. & O.-Nickel Plate-Pere Marquette group to give Erie as much traffic as possible, and that Erie's benefits were greater under the present arrangement than those of the Chesapeake group.

The Erie went into reorganization 14 months ago.

In 1920-22 Erie received one car for every one delivered the Chesapeake group, C. & O. said. Then Erie went under Van Sweringen control and affiliation with C. & O. In 1936-37, C. & O. continued, it received "well over two cars for every one delivered."

C. & O. also rearranged its train schedules to permit "a joint line service highly competitive with its own direct route." Of all the large roads in the East, Erie "is most in need of friendly connections which will act as traffic feeders" because it is dependent largely on "through traffic," the brief added.

C. & O. proposed a revision in Erie's plan to permit the proposed new preferred stock to be represented on the board. The practical effect of the suggestion, the road argued, "is a voluntary surrender" of the right to elect all directors under Erie's plan. Instead, it would elect 70 per cent of them.

Yield on Treasury Issues Negligible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Tenders for the U. S. Treasury's weekly bill issue has again exceeded part at their best range, being 100.001 down to 99.999, according to an announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The average bid was "fractionally more than 99.999," according to the Treasury's compilation of tenders.

Applications for $320,261,000 were received and $100,495,000 accepted. Of the amount bid at the low price 32 per cent was accepted.

The bills will be dated March 29 and will mature on June 28.

Corn Products Co. Foreign Sales Hit

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Corn Products Refining Co. were told by Morris Fayre, Vice-President, at the annual meeting that the Company's "foreign business is seriously affected by the exports of American competitors."

"Most of the dumping by American companies is in England," Mr. Fayre added, "which is a large customer of ours. About one-third of our total business is with foreign countries."

Mr. Fayre added that January was a good month but business in February and March was poor.

Says Nat'l Sugar Refining Sales Up Substantially

NEW YORK (AP) — Ellsworth Bunker, Executive Vice-President of National Sugar Refining Co., told stockholders that sales have substantially improved this year over the like period of 1938 due to more orderly marketing practices.

Both Mr. Bunker and Charles D. Bruyn, President, said they believed the outlook for the sugar refining industry had considerably improved, owing to the elimination of price guarantees on contracts and the ability of northeastern interests to maintain prices in the face of reductions made by southern refiners.

Rock Island Deficit $301,471

CHICAGO (AP)—The Rock Island Railroad reported a deficit of $301,471 in its net railway operating income for February compared to a deficit of $300,984 for the same month a year ago. Its net railway operating income for January and February was $66,877 compared to a deficit of $459,527 for the same months a year ago.

Preference Laws On Home Products Now in 32 States

CHICAGO (AP)—Thirty-two states and four territories of the United States enforce "buy-at-home" laws compelling preference for products made within their own borders, the Council of State Governments reported.

Dr. F. E. Melder, the council's special economic adviser on trade barriers, said every state in the nation had some sort of trade barrier legislation, the home product preference law being but one type.

The commonwealth governments enacted these laws to protect home markets for home products on the theory that public money spent at home would benefit resident business, a council survey explained.

But Dr. Melder opined that that theory held only in part.

"Those local firms which would not be able to meet outside competition undoubtedly benefit," he said. "However, the taxpayers in general are harmed when they do not receive the maximum good for their tax dollar.

"Furthermore, when such an artificial barrier to shipments of goods form outside the state exists, automatically the markets for farmers and other producers within the state for shipment outside are reduced."

The "buy-a-home" laws and retaliatory state laws were listed for discussion at the National Conference on Interstate Trade Barriers, scheduled in Chicago April 5 to 7.

Dr. Melder cited the following examples of preference laws:

Florida, preference to resident material, men, contractors, builders, architects and laborers; California, school textbooks written or printed in the state; Georgia, Kansas, Massachusetts, and Missouri, state products in purchases by state institutions; Illinois, Alabama and New Jersey, resident printing firms in public printing; Indiana and Maryland, coal mined in the state; Colorado, New Mexico, Oregon, Washing, North Dakota, and New Hampshire, state building materials on public works.

Other states which he said had similar "buy-at-home" laws were Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, and the territories were Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico.

Watson Says U. S. Should Push Trade In South America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The United States and South American countries have a great future if they co-operate economically and culturally on a fair basis, in the opinion of Thomas J. Watson, International Chamber of Commerce head and President of the International Business Machines Corporation, who has just completed a tour of Peru, Chile and Argentina.

"I believe that the United States should put forth every effort to assist in the development of the resources of South America, for I look upon South America as one of our best future markets," he told reporters on his return.

"The standards of living are increasing in the countries I visited. The people are optimistic about the future of their countries, and they are giving serious thought to the sound development of their resources."

Thompson's Spa Head Re-elected

At a meeting of the board of directors Ezra S. Eaton was re-elected president of Thompson's Spa, Inc., Boston. Mr. Eaton is the son of the founder of the business, and has been connected with Thompson's Spa since 1910. Henry E. Kingman was re-elected as vice-president.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of references are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. Adjacent to the Mother Church — Homelike housekeeping suites, 1-5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24a Clearway Street.

REAL ESTATE

LET us help you select your new home in Los Angeles; 12 years in the city — exclusive listings, all prices.
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

LARCHMONT, N. Y.
PARK PLAZA APARTMENTS
EAST AVENUE
2, 3, and 4 room apartments. Conveniently located. Elevator and Refrigeration. Moderate Rentals.
ARTHUR E. MUTH
LARCHMONT 327

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. CITY, Riverside Drive—Sublet four-room apartment May 1st-Oct. 1st; beautifully furnished; in newly built house, good ventilation; all windows facing Hudson River; references required; Christian Scientists only. Write Box T-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Pelham Hall—Sublet, modern 1-room kitchenette, bath; $50 month to right person. COM. 0060.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

RIKER GARAGE & CAB CO. Always open, parking, storage washing, taxi 12 Lackawanna Plaza Montclair N J MO 2-0029

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

ATTRACTIVE small modern cottage for sale, acre land, 6 rooms, bath; 5 minutes to beach; $3000; cost $7000. Mrs. Cooper, Yarmouth, Mass.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

(Continued)

CATERING

TEAS, receptions, wedding breakfasts, dinners planned; menus furnished. LILIAN M. GUNN, 357 West 55th St., N. Y. C. CO. 5-5164.

COUNTRY BOARD

A QUIET, lovely, restful, clean home; all improvements; excellent food; reasonable; booklets. The Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa. R. D No 8

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIOS
15 W. 67 St., N. Y. C. TR. 7-9480
Creative modern dance for children; also corrective posture for children and adults. Ballet, toe, tap and theatre routines; ballroom; latest dance steps; voice, corrective tone production; French conversation; dramatics; fundamental theatre experience, diction

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
LOUISE C. HAHN
286 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
CAPitol 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Square, Boston

FURNITURE FOR SALE

AMAZING BARGAINS in beautiful 18th Century Furniture. Rugs and Furnishings for every room in the home, city or country; new SIMMONS BEDDING Studio Beds. LLOYDS GALLERIES, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S 12 East 12th St. N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

CASH PAID For Furniture, Rugs, etc. Tel. Prospect 1636 Somerville, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXCELLENT opportunity for physical education teacher to direct athletics and supervise swimming at an eastern camp for boys; must be a student of Christian Science. Write to I. F. FOUNTAIN, 224 Pleasant Street, Oak Park, Illinois.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping, and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

Est. — Henry P. Townsend — 1916
Moving, crating, packing, shipping, fireproof storage; member of Allied Van Lines, Inc. 224 Elmer St., Westfield, N. J. Tel. 2-1621.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, exceptionally light, comfortable suite; 3 days; 23 W. 42nd Street, N. Y. C. Write Box W-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PRACTITIONER'S office available afternoons, Saturdays part time. Call mornings CO. 5-0373, N. Y. C.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE is hereby given of the application of Bailey's Cleaners and Dyers Inc. of Watertown to be a Public Warehouseman within and for the City of Boston, viz 32 George St., Roxbury, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

Albord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street, Brookline Asp. 1504
355 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

VERMONT home, 8 rooms, conveniences; 3 acres, highway, garden, barn. Write Box H-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms and suites; meals optional; rates $5 per week and up. Mr. Alohin, KENmore 1574.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Ave.—Attractive room with all electric kitchenette; quiet; porch; other rooms; marvelous view. Lon. 8897

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

BOSTON, MASS., 204 Huntington Ave., Apt. 3—Comfortable double room, twin beds, light and sunny. MISS PARKS, COM. 4659.

BOSTON, FENWAY—Single room, quiet, harmonious atmosphere; 2 baths, shower; few minutes from The Mother Church. COM. 4015.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Desirable rooms, quiet rest and study; near church; $1 daily; special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Ave.

ROOM with private family near transportation; gentleman preferred; garage space. Apply 3 Columbus Ave., Montclair, N. J. Mont. 2-7567.

HOBOKEN, N. J.—3 or 4 room furnished or unfurnished apt. for rent; private home, few doors from church. 813 Bloomfield St. Phone Hob. 3-5988.

SIGNS

SHOW CARDS—EXHIBITS—DISPLAYS
Distinctively Lettered—Any Material
ALCO
100 Greenwich St., New York City. BO 9-9890

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HAIRDRESSER and chauffeur, private skilled. English, 27 years, tall, fine appearance, sober, dependable. Box G-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 430 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BY EXPERIENCED hairdresser as manager or operator anywhere in Conn. N. L. DAVIES, 445 Barbour St., Hartford 3-4918.

SECRETARY-Companion—Willing assist light housework; competent, refined young woman; Protestant, unincumbered, desires position small family. ELIZABETH LORBER, Fair Oaks, Orange County, New York.

LADY of refinement and dignity, well qualified to act as hostess or to meet the public in any capacity wishes lucrative position where wisdom, tact, alertness, and dependability are required; East or West Coast. Write Box D-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION to lady or young lady; experienced driver and traveler. Box D-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing.
Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston Street, Boston

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. WIsconsin 7-7969.

NEW JERSEY

CHATHAM

CHARM HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in Permanent Waving
2 Center Street Chat. 4-3448

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-3327 9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Easter Showing
for Women and Children
BERNARD'S
530-32 Main Street

JEAN BRACKETT SHOP
Hats That Are Priced at 1.95 to 4.95
"Smart But Wearable"

2A WASHINGTON ST. formerly the Beverly Shop

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE *(Continued)*

For friendship
or
For love
Send an
Easter Card
622 Central Ave.
370 Main St.
MEETING AT Post's

THE EASTER BUNNIES
Have arrived at
The EAST ORANGE TOY SHOP
39c to $1.95
A more beautiful selection is hard to find anywhere. Make your choice early.
Our Other Store—MONTCLAIR TOY SHOP
519 Main Street OR. 3-5044

MUNN AVENUE BARBER SHOP
Our Specialty
Children's Haircutting
5 N. Munn Ave. OR. 3-0336

"Give Gifts at Easter"
Purses, Jewelry, Handkerchiefs
HELEN YEATMAN
237 Park Ave. at Grove Street

Men's Easter Apparel featuring Adam Hats
LOMAR MEN'S SHOP
536 Main Street

MILADY BEAUTY SHOP
Established 20 yrs. in East Orange
The Best Permanents—none better
439 Central Ave. Or. 3-8389

Individual Millinery
HATS
Silver
Ready Made and to Order
11 North Harrison Street

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
534 Main Street
East Orange

ELIZABETH

Boys' and Men's Wear Specialists
NATELSON'S
91 Broad St., Elizabeth
Free Parking—Free Delivery—Ph. El. 2-1144

MILLINERY
Hats Made to Order
$1 and up
Hosiery, 69c and up
V. C. HAT SHOP
330 Morris Avenue
OPEN EVENINGS

WALK-OVER Shoes
Men and Women
213 Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.
Featuring
MAIN SPRING ARCH

ENGLEWOOD

GET your Spring Bonnet while selections are large and complete.
Knox and Gage Hats
57A West Palisade Avenue
(Also Nyack, N. Y.)

JEAN'S MILLINERY

YOLAN Z. JACOBSEN
ART EMBROIDERY SHOP
18 E. PALISADE AVENUE

PHOENIX STOCKINGS
for Easter
Sheer—Service
79c—$1.00—$1.15

Girls' and Boys' Outfitters
from infancy to 16 years
PLAZA KIDDIE SHOP
REIF SISTERS
9 E. Palisade Ave.

A DEPARTMENT STORE
for your convenience
Complete assortments of fresh, new merchandise, coats, dresses, lingerie, dress accessories, linens, beddings, curtains, draperies, silks, woolens, dress cotton, notions and sewing needs. Mail and phone orders

WEAVER'S
Telephone Englewood 3-3580

JOHN COLVEN
(THE CLEANER)
48 N. Dean St. Call Englewood 3-5285
Winter Garments Cleaned, Mothproofed and Returned in Moth Bags—No Extra Charge

GREENBERG'S
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Expert Locksmith
45 W. PALISADES AVENUE
A full line of seed, fertilizer, and garden implements. Screen wire, moth goods. A new line of spring luggage. Lamp shades and shower curtains.

JERSEY CITY

We Bake All Kinds of Bread
CAKES, PIES, Etc.
ADAM BLUM BAKERY
The Home of Good Baking
625 NEWARK AVENUE, JERSEY CITY

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY *(Continued)*

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CENTRAL BARBER and HELEN'S BEAUTY SHOP
FRED and HELEN WUENSCH, Props.
Creator of Modern Coiffures
Experts in All Forms of Beauty Culture
260 CENTRAL AVE., Central Theatre Bldg.
By appointment Journal Square 2-2423

MAPLEWOOD

SIRLYN'S
The Exclusive Men's and Boys' Store
Clothing Furnishings
Stetson Hats
Swank Art Jewelry for Men
163 Maplewood Avenue

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Heinz Assorted Soups.....$1.49 doz.
Wayne Co. Applesauce....3 cans 29c
Mrs. Patterson's Homemade Macaroons.....29c doz.
Oxo Cubes
177 Maplewood Avenue SO. 2-4800

DARE'S FLOWERS
INCORPORATED
Give Easter Joy with Gifts of Flowers and Plants
MEMBER F. T. D.
90 BAKER STREET SO. 2-1676

Blanken Hardware, Inc.
Garden Tools and Lawn Seed
Peat Moss, Lime, Vigoro
Bone Meal
Cow and Sheep Manure
1988 Springfield Ave. SO. 2-1259

STRUBBE'S
Ice Cream in Fancy Moulds for Your Easter Dinner
Homemade Candies, Fresh Daily
178 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE SO. 2-2465
1102 CLINTON AVENUE, IRVINGTON ESSEX 3-3920

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Join Our GORDON Silk Hosiery Club
And Receive FREE
One Pair of Gordon Hose
Please Mention the Monitor!

LOUIS HARRIS
FOUNDED 1875
Montclair's Department Store

THE EASTER BUNNIES
have arrived at
THE MONTCLAIR TOY SHOP
39c to $1.95
A more beautiful selection is hard to find anywhere. Make your choice early.
Our Other Store—East Orange Toy Shop
32 Church Street MO-2-6662

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR

Smith's FLOWERS
COR. SOUTH PARK AND CHURCH STS.
Easter Flowering Plants
Cut Flowers. Unusual Corsages
Flowers by wire Mont. 3-1000

Wearable Hats
Moderately Priced
BEVERLY HAT SHOP, Inc.
30 So. Park St.
Montclair, N. J.

"THE SHOP THAT'S DIFFERENT"
Nann's Flowers
Everything for Easter
605 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Mo. 2-5465 Night Ph. Verona 8-4865
GREENHOUSES IN VERONA

THE BEST LAUNDRY
GERTRUDE JOY CRAIG
14 Alvin Place, Upper Montclair
Phone Mo. 2-8013
Large Enough to Take Care of All Your Laundry Problems and Small Enough to Give "Individual Service"
ALL TABLE LINEN
HAND IRONED—*No Extra Cost*

Knox Hats Manhattan Shirts
New Easter Styles for Gentlemen
Wellmont Haberdashers
6 CHURCH ST. AT MONTCLAIR CENTER
Interwoven Hose Foulard Ties

Let us
"Blue Print" Your Insurance
IT PROVES YOUR PROTECTION
HughesAgency
300 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair 2-5000

H. E. SCHANZ CO.
"Everything for Lawn and Garden"
—SPECIALIZING—
N. J. LAWN SEED and FERTILIZER MIXTURES
Highest Purity and Germination Guaranteed
340 Bloomfield Ave. Caldwell, N. J.
Phone Caldwell 6-1600—6-1601
WE DELIVER

MORRISTOWN

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
BUSTER BROWN SHOES
for Children
Nee Dell Shoe Stores
38 SPEEDWELL AVENUE

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it
LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

HAHNE & CO.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

NUTLEY

Morris' Confectionery
561 Franklin Avenue
VALENTINES and FAVORS
Ice Cream Cakes in Fancy Molds
Delivery Phone Nutley 2-1058

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Morris Shop
NEW SPRING SUITS AND TOP COATS
Ask about our New Budget Plan
296 Main Street Corner Day Street

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5 to $6
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co. 235 MAIN STREET

Austin's
MILLINERY
Open Evenings Till 9 P. M.
1043 Springfield Ave. Irvington, N. J.
219 Main St. Orange, N. J.

Easter Display
COATS, SUITS, DRESSES
at the
EMBASSY DRESS SHOP
327 Main Street, Corner Essex Avenue

SOUTH ORANGE

BECKER GIFT SHOP
Easter
Cards and Gifts
Antique Glassware, Picture Framing
5 Vose Avenue SO. 2-3939

Irene's Flower Shop
Easter Greetings
126 SO. ORANGE AV.

PASSAIC

SMITH'S BABY SHOPPE
Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store
626-628 Main Avenue

THE SERVICENTER
Courteous BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN Service
Passaic Avenue and Prospect Street
Passaic, N. J. Tel. Pa. 2-9611

Phone Pa. 2-1565
HAUSERMAN'S
Jewelers
Watches, Jewelry and Repairing
633 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.

ABBOTT'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
634 MAIN AVENUE
Spring Fashions
Coats, Suits, Dresses, Blouses
Sportswear, Accessories, Shoes, Hats

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

In Plainfield
It's
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Store
For Easter Fashions
Custom-Made
SLIP COVERS
Sofa, 2 Chairs, 5 Cushions 24.50
TEPPER'S
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

PRINCETON

PRINCETON DAIRY CO., Inc.
Quality Dairy Products
PRINCETON, N. J.
Tel. 675

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Sandy's Hat Store
"Everything for the Well Dressed Man"
25 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 2-0782

RIDGEWOOD

The Greenery
Flower Shop Inc.
TELEGRAPH FLORIST
36 Oak Street Phone 6-0285

PERRY LEE STORES
24 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Popular Priced Dresses and Hats

RED CROSS SHOES
for Women
FLORSHEIM SHOES
for Men
Expert fitting for Children
MARCUS
63 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

ANDREW J. SNYDER
275 South Maple Avenue
Seedsman and Florist
CUT FLOWERS
Try Snyder's Lawn Seed—The Best for This Soil and Climate

Join the Berkshire Stocking Club Today
Your 13th pair FREE!
THE QUALITY SHOP
Maple Ave., Ho-Ho-Kus
J. F. Strakosch, Prop. Tel. Ri. 6-2721

HOOD-STEVENS, INC.
Easter Accessories
Kayser Gloves and Underwear
Gotham Silk Hose
Dresses—Blouses
Bags and Jewelry

B. DRAPKIN
Full line of
EASTER NOVELTIES AND GREETING CARDS
Schrafft's, Page and Shaw, and Whitman's Candies in Easter packages

RUTHERFORD

BORSCHNECK & NOTT
INCORPORATED
"flowers of distinction"
EASTER GREETINGS
96a Park Ave. Ru. 2-1552

SUMMIT

B. H. FRUMKIN
INCORPORATED
invites you
to the opening of its new addition on Saturday afternoon, April first, from 2:30 to 5:00 o'clock
Fashion Show and Tea
Miss Lucille Kaye, Stylist of Flexees, will be present to assist you in your foundation garment problems
Girdles, $3.50 to $7.50
Corselettes, $5.00 to $12.50

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Buster Brown Shoes
for Children
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
386 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE

The Juvenile Shop
Fashions for Children from Infancy to Fourteen Years
- Apparel of the Better Kind at Moderate Prices
378 Springfield Ave. Summit

Noble's Sweet Shoppe
Full Line of Easter Candies, Favors, Baskets and Toys
Abbotts De Luxe Ice Cream
WE DELIVER
330 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-4154

TEANECK

Scotts LAWN SEED
1 lb. 5 lbs.
Regular Mixture . . .60 2.75
Shade Mixture 75 3.50
Osmer Eickhoff
CEDAR LANE, TEANECK, N. J.
TELEPHONE 6-7070

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

LILY'S
EASTER MILLINERY
Handbags Hosiery
424 Cedar Lane Teaneck 6-2440-J

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
Everything in Flowers
Plants—Decorations
Phones 9685—9686—9687
WE DELIVER EVERYWHERE
906-912 HAMILTON STREET

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

-Steps of Fashion
-Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

Allentown's Livest Store for Men and Boys
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

OVER 70 VARIETIES
Imported CHEESE *Domestic*
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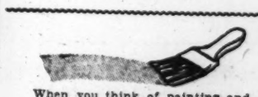

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IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Country

Explaining the English

Explaining the English has long been a favorite game of writers from other lands after they have visited that "right little, tight little island," which is the third on the left as you go east from New York (not counting Greenland or Iceland). As yet, however, there is lacking an official and authoritative work written by an Englishman, about Englishmen, for the benefit of those who are not Englishmen, nobody seeming sufficiently confident to try a hand at it.

"Now, Gustave, you must not disturb your Papa. He is trying to figure out the English."

Explaining the language Britishers use would seem to be a step in the right direction. This step has now been taken by Sir Dennison Ross, oriental scholar, who has taken time off from studying the quaint ways and phrases of the lands of the rising sun to study and catalog the quaint phrases of the land of the surprising sun. The results of his research have just been published.

Just how urgently such a book is needed may be judged from the fact that Sir Dennison Ross has found 3,500 odd phrases in everyday use in England which must by their very nature be incomprehensible to foreigners, even those who never once played hookey from their English lessons.

Such phrases are for the most part references to or quotations from Shakespeare, nursery rhymes, nonsense verses, well-known characters, and just to make it harder, unknown characters as well.

For instance, one often hears the reference to a play or movie as being like "the curate's egg." To the foreigner this means nothing. And it does not mean much more when the words "good in parts" are added. Enlightenment comes with the story of the curate having breakfast with a bishop, and being asked how his egg was. "Good in parts" was the reply given by the diplomatic curate.

Then there are such everyday sayings as "cupboard love," meaning mercenary affection, which is a direct quotation from Robert Herrick, 1661, and probably can be traced further back to Mother Hubbard, whose dog wanted a bone out of the cupboard.

"Once in a blue moon," meaning very seldom, and even less often than that, is a quotation from a book published in 1528. And there are 3,447 others!

Another mystifying habit of language, which the English have, and which makes things difficult for visitors, is that of referring to place names and meaning something else. For instance, an Englishman who says, "I will be at Nottingham in the summer," does not mean that he will be somewhere in that town sometime in the summer. He means specifically that he is going to have a seat at one of the international cricket matches at a specific date.

Having explained that to a visitor it only remains to explain cricket.

* * *

That Umbrella Again

In England just now it seems quite impossible to keep a certain umbrella out of the news.

The latest development is that the history of the famous political brolly has been disclosed. Mrs. Neville Chamberlain recently revealed to Viscountess Elibank, who has revealed it to the world, that Prime Minister Chamberlain's umbrella has been his constant companion, rain or fine, for 40 years. It was a present from Mrs. Chamberlain.

Proof that the Prime Minister does not always keep it furled—like some Englishmen who would rather jump into a taxi when it rains than disturb the perfect symmetry with which their umbrellas have been rolled—is seen in the fact that the gamp has been re-covered four times.

* * *

Parapluie Unparalleled

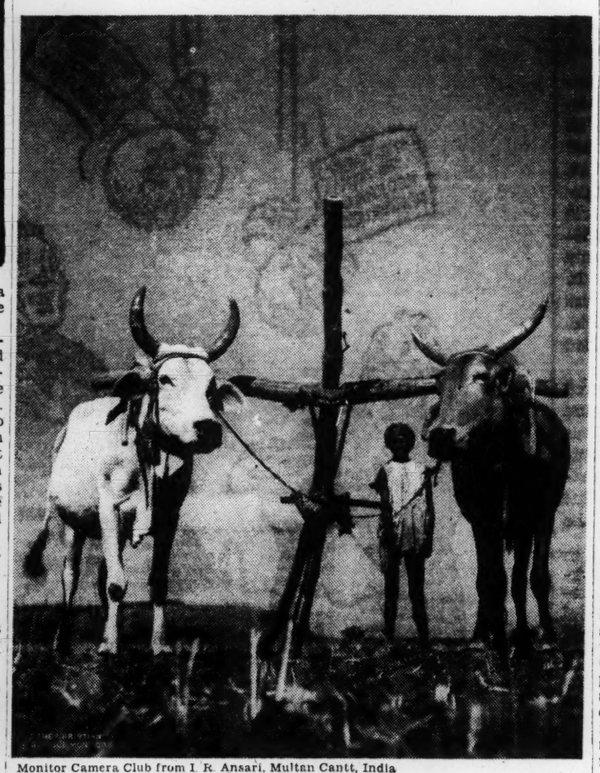
While on the subject, it is perhaps worth noting that French peasants in Normandy have invented a new dance, called La Chamberlaine, in which an umbrella figures very prominently. One of the young men of the party stands alone while couples start dancing. He has an umbrella in his hand, and armed with this he mingles with the dancers until he sees a girl with whom he would like to dance. Then he hooks her partner away with the handle of the umbrella and leaves him the umbrella in consolation for losing the girl.

The English Influence of the Apache Dance

The erstwhile dancer then goes off with the umbrella to find himself a partner in the same way.

J. D. M.

Son of the Soil



Monitor Camera Club from I. R. Ansari, Multan Cantt, India

Primitive Farming Methods in India

In Lighter Vein

Nice Observation

Customer: "What color are your window blinds?"

Salesman: "Window blinds are all shades, madam."—Boys' Life.

In Character

"What are you children doing? I thought you were playing together."

"We are playing at fathers and mothers."

"But you don't need to make all that noise!"

"Yes, we do. She just asked me for a new Easter outfit!"

Nothing More

"Would you be happy if you had all the money you wanted?"

"I should be happy if I had all the money my creditors wanted."—Berlingske Tidende (Copenhagen).

And Think of the Upkeep!

Customer: "You charge more for cutting a woman's hair than a man's. How's that?"

Barber: "We barbers have had to learn an entirely new line of conversation for you ladies."—Long Beach Sun.

Party Fun

Dry Mouth

One activity that may interest some guests is the sucking of a candy drop. At a specified time each guest is given a drop, or "lifesaver," with the instruction to see how long he can keep it in his mouth. As the games progress, every once in a while ask all to produce their drops. A prize may be given for the person keeping his the longest.

Daily Quotation

THERE is a perennial nobleness, and even sacredness, in work.—CARLYLE.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified"

Adjourned Regular Meetings

Question: Our bylaws provide for an "annual meeting . . . a semiannual meeting . . . for the purpose of hearing reports and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting." Also that a "special meeting may be called at any time upon order of the board . . . or request of ten members," a written notice to be sent to each member not less than five days prior to said meeting. We wish to try out the plan of quarterly meetings. May we do this without changing the bylaws by (a) adjourning the annual and semiannual meetings to a date three months ahead? If so, should notices be sent prior to the adjourned meetings? Can any business proper to the annual or semiannual meetings be transacted at the adjourned meetings? (b) Or must special meeting be called by the board?

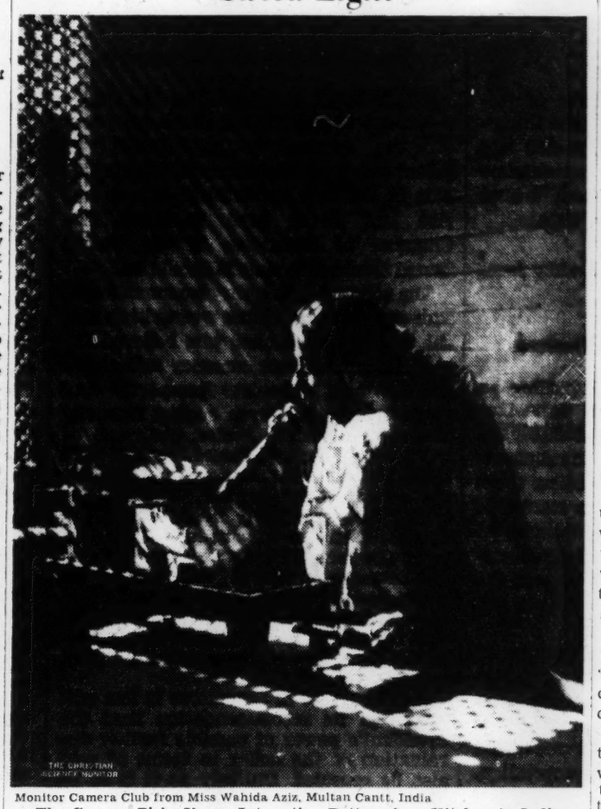
Answer: (a) This may be done, provided it is feasible to dispense with special meetings during the intervening three months. Robert's Rules of Order, page 59, referring to an adjourned meeting, states: "The time fixed cannot be beyond the time of the next meeting"; also, on page 254: "Any meeting which is not an adjournment of another meeting commences a new session." Thus, if it were necessary to have a special meeting in the interval it would nullify the provision for the adjourned meeting. If a regular meeting is adjourned to a date three months ahead, notices would not be compulsory, although they might be considered advisable due to the length of the interval. The provision quoted, requiring notice five days prior, seems to apply only to special meetings, not to regular meetings. Any business permitted at a regular meeting may be transacted at an adjourned meeting of that session.

(b) If, because of the provisions quoted above from Robert's, it does not seem wise or feasible to adjourn a regular meeting to a date so far distant, the plan of calling a special meeting is the alternative. Ordinarily, a special meeting would be the preferable method, but it must be recognized that it would not be possible without a provision in the bylaws to give it as much power as a regular meeting has to consider any business. It would be necessary to specify in the notice all business to be considered. Some bylaws secure the necessary flexibility by including a provision that "any business may be considered at any meeting"; and in an organization whose members reside in one community, and where special meetings may be quickly arranged, such flexibility is not apt to work harm to any interests.

Tolerance

Tolerance is born of kindness,
Nurtured by understanding,
Cemented by love,
And its glorious fruitage is peace.
—Lorraine Weiler.

Sifted Light



Monitor Camera Club from Miss Wahida Aziz, Multan Cantt, India

The Camera Picks Up an Interesting Pattern in a Kitchen in India

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Term 'Sterling' Means as Applied to Silver?

The term "sterling" is used to denote the standard quality of English silver used in coinage. Since 1907 the term has also had the protection of United States law, which requires that all silver stamped "sterling" must be 925/1000 fine—that is, it must contain 925 parts of pure silver in every 1,000 parts of metal.

Sterling silver is not chemically pure silver. Pure metallic silver is too soft for practical use. Silverware made of pure silver would wear too fast and bend too easily. To overcome this difficulty, 75 parts of copper are added to 925 parts of silver, resulting in an alloy of increased hardness and toughness.

The origin or derivation of the term "sterling" has long been a topic of controversy. The explanation which seems to have the greatest number of supporters is that it comes from the Anglo-Saxon *easterling* or *esterling*, meaning "men of the East." It is said that merchants of the Hanseatic cities produced tokens or coins of very uniform weight and excellence. King John called these coiners to serve in the English mint early in the 13th century; and the coins which they struck took the name "esterling" or "sterling."

The word "sterling," however, is known to have been used at a much earlier date. It has been found in writings of 1180 and 1184, thus casting some shadow of doubt on the "easterling" hypothesis.

The proportion of silver in English coins before 1920 was 925-1000, just as it is now in American tableware. Since 1920, however, the proportion of silver in British coinage has been dropped to 500-1000, the remainder being made up of other metals, principally copper and nickel. This new coinage alloy has been found to be less satisfactory than the earlier standard.—W. P. Keasbey.

In Service Sweet

Sweet in the morning, in joyous awak'ning
To know loving thoughts will unfold all the day;
Sweeter at ev'ning, in Love's benediction,
To hear the dear promise, "Lo, with you alway."—L. G. G.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

He Didn't Forget

(Optimist in the Scarborough Mercury)

Scarborough, England

A raw winter day. Round the corner and down the dreary street came a shrewd wind which sneaked under the thin clothes of the men who stood in a long queue outside the labor exchange. Sometimes there was a short, sharp shower of sleet, the gutter having a white edge for a few minutes.

Wretched indeed it was standing there, hoping for a bit of work, "knowing" you wouldn't get it, a dreary time it was, and perishing cold.

Then there was a stir. Some of the men at the end of the queue were lucky chaps indeed. Two or three men and women came round the corner with trays of cups, and in each cup was steaming hot soup. There were chunks of bread, too, and you could eat the bread and drink the scalding soup and look up to see if angels with silver wings were hovering among the chimney-pots. They might have been, you know. The trays traveled up the queue till everyone had had a cup of soup, and then a little man in a cap came along. "It's O. K., mates," he said cheerily. "I've stood in this here blinking queue hours on end, but I've come into a bit of legacy this week, and thinks I, me and the missus and a neighbour or two'll celebrate this way. Hope you don't mind, mates. Only if it's warmed you up inside a bit, thank God, it's warmed me up, too! So long!"

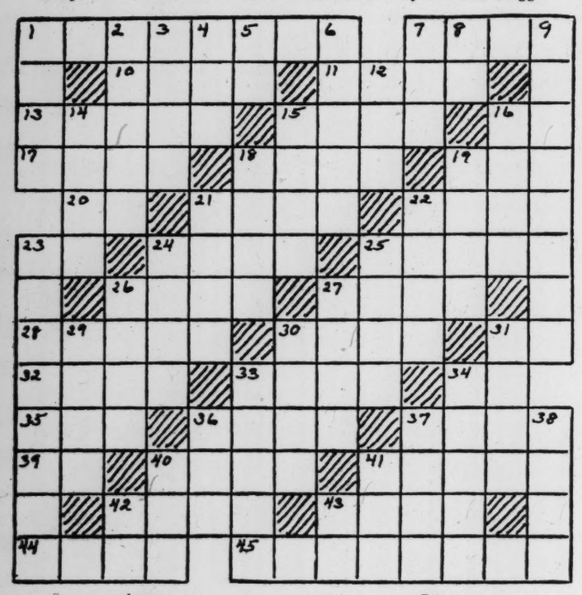
It's a kindly world after all, mates!

A Verse for Today . . .

Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?—ISAIAH 58:6.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is capital of Connecticut?
7—Krook, of "Bleak House," dealt in bottles and what?
10—What is a town of Middlesex County, Massachusetts?
11—Simians are what?
13—Bingen is on what?
15—Who was a famous Roman poet?
16—What was nationality of Millet (abbr.)?
17—What supplies air for breathing?
18—Who was opposed to a Tory in American Revolution?
19—What is a wooden or metal bar or pin, used as a support?
20—Plural ending.
21—In India, an ayah is what?
22—Who was a son of Jacob?
23—Manuscript (abbr.).
24—The Venus of what place is now in the Louvre?
25—If you were a Basque peasant, what head covering would you wear?
26—In field hockey, what do players seek to drive through opposite goal?
27—What twilled cotton cloth is used for overalls?
28—If "cheese" indicates better part of trade, what denotes inferior article?
30—What is the flesh of a cow used for food?
31—The Mojave Desert is in what country (abbr.)?
32—Nimrod liked to do what?
33—What are female Guernseys?
34—Four gills equal what (abbr.)?
35—Conjunction.
36—What is an antonym of "profit"?
37—Would you associate a twig, skin, or crew with a lugger?
39—Cape Breton Island is in what Canadian Province (abbr.)?
40—What trees are valued for their fragrant resin?
41—What Alaskan animal is largest existing member of deer family?
42—The tenor violin is what?
43—If you visited Indo-China, you would see whom?
44—Kaolin is a bird, city, or clay—which?
45—What are small articles of equipment?

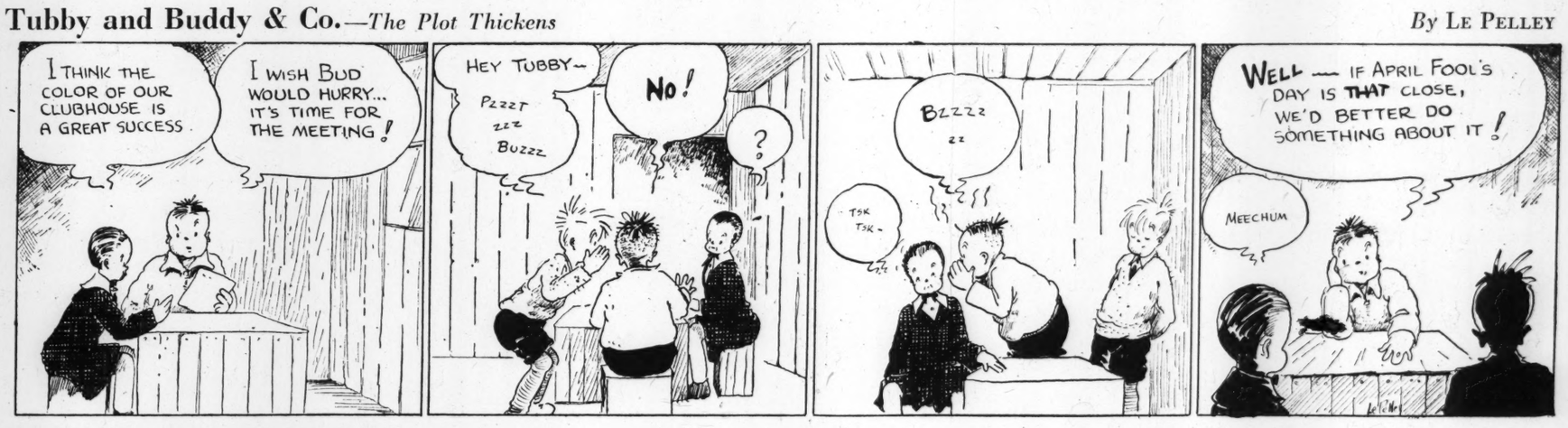
Down

1—What do you call filaments of flax or hemp?
2—Who had title role in "The Invisible Man"?
3—What Harvard baseball player was first to wear a catcher's mask?
4—What is compensation for professional service?
5—Either.
6—Who was anointed king by Samuel?
7—What is the color of pomegranate?
8—What Roman weight was divided into twelve ounces?
9—Who were the descendants of Sered?
12—A young swine is what?
14—There are many what in a rainbow?
15—Zanesville is in what State?
16—What number is used by baseball scorers to designate third baseman?
18—What did Hadrian build to protect Roman Britain from tribes of north?
19—The fiddle head is a fern, fish, or bird—which?
21—Juice of a coconut is what?
22—Would the mountain avens have a bill, tail, or leaf?
23—What is an artisan?
24—What did the rat eat in house that Jack built?
25—What is nickname of Boston National League Baseball Club?
26—Cymbals are used in what?
27—Who were those who lived in Judea?
29—Who fought under Attila?
30—What is the central projection of a shield?
31—What Indian tribe gave their name to Utah?
33—Who was a famous French landscape painter?
34—What is ordinary language of men in speaking or writing?
36—You might spend what in Lithuania?
37—Who was a famous English tourist agent?
38—What are spun by insects?
40—If you had an autogiro, you could do what?
41—What was a centurion?
42—Associate in Arts (abbr.).
43—What is a Chinese unit of weight?

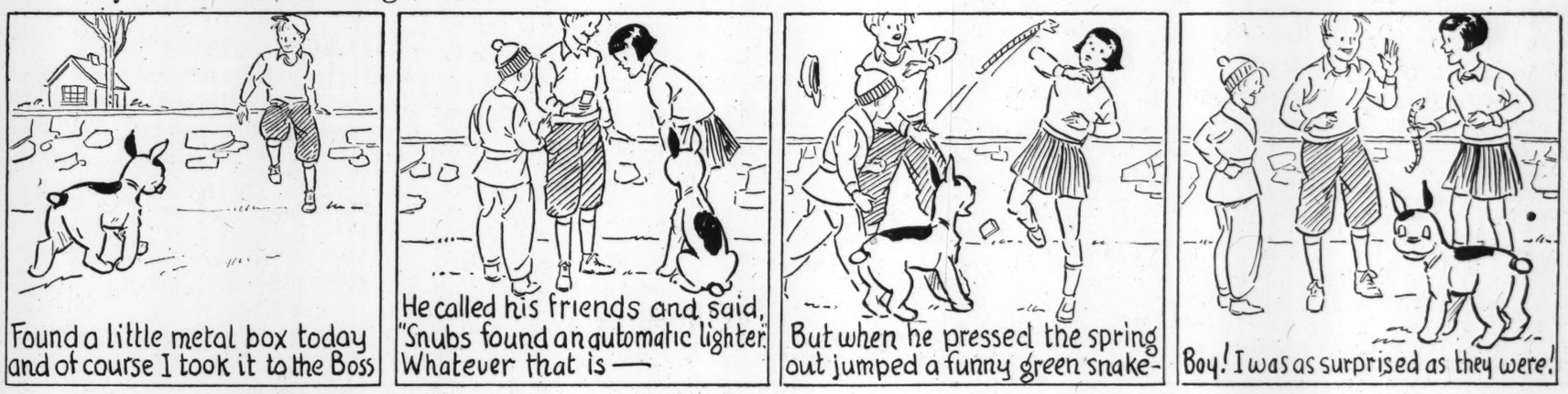
(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Plot Thickens*

By LE PELLEY

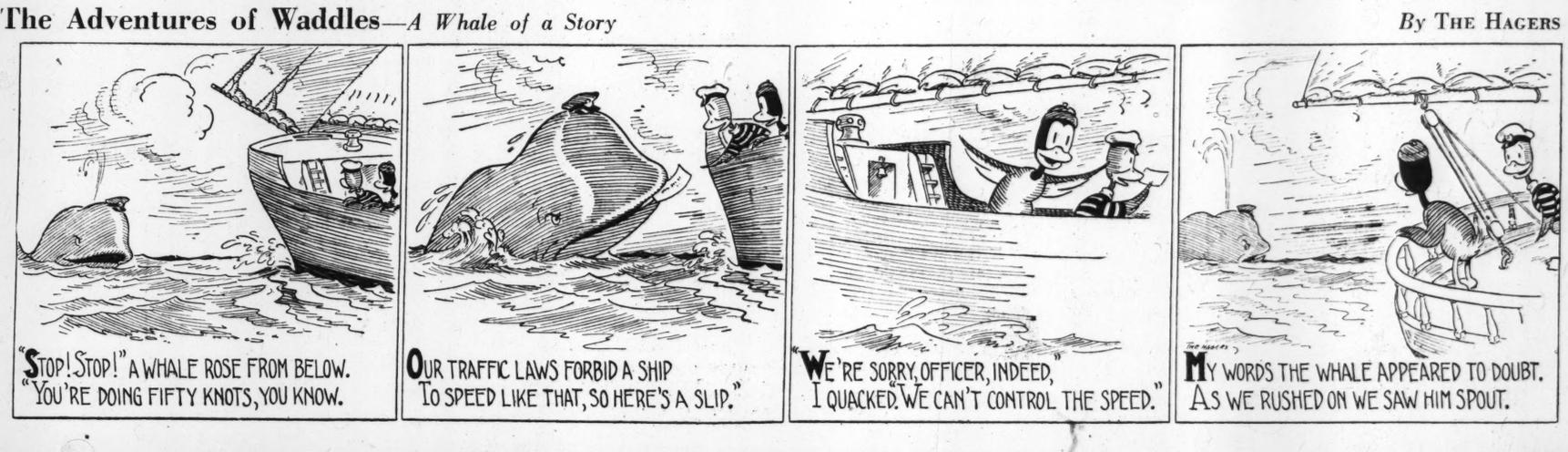

I THINK THE COLOR OF OUR CLUBHOUSE IS A GREAT SUCCESS.
I WISH BUD WOULD HURRY... IT'S TIME FOR THE MEETING!
HEY TUBBY—
PZZZT ZZZ BUZZZ
NO!
?
BZZZZ ZZ
TSK TSK—
WELL — IF APRIL FOOL'S DAY IS THAT CLOSE, WE'D BETTER DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT!
MEECHUM

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Surprise!*


Found a little metal box today and of course I took it to the Boss
He called his friends and said, "Snubs found an automatic lighter. Whatever that is—
But when he pressed the spring out jumped a funny green snake-
Boy! I was as surprised as they were!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Whale of a Story*

By THE HAGERS


"STOP! STOP!" A WHALE ROSE FROM BELOW. "YOU'RE DOING FIFTY KNOTS, YOU KNOW.
OUR TRAFFIC LAWS FORBID A SHIP TO SPEED LIKE THAT, SO HERE'S A SLIP."
"WE'RE SORRY, OFFICER, INDEED," I QUACKED. "WE CAN'T CONTROL THE SPEED."
MY WORDS THE WHALE APPEARED TO DOUBT. AS WE RUSHED ON WE SAW HIM SPOUT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Spain

SHELL-TORN Madrid, symbol of Republican resistance during the thirty-two months of civil war, passed into the hands of Nationalist Generalissimo Francisco Franco today without a shot being fired.—Associated Press dispatch.

Beginning today, General Franco faces the Spanish people.

Farmers' Toes Get Pinched

WAS there attempted logrolling in the ill-fated effort of farm-bloc Congressmen to add a $250,000,000 item for parity payments to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill? Doubtless there was, but how much and who started it probably will remain mooted questions. At any rate, the farm representatives evidently refused to take their end of the log and it has fallen on their toes in the unexpected defeat of the item.

Most of the reportorial testimony seems to be to the effect that vote-trading was sought principally by eastern city representatives, interested in obtaining restitution of the full $150,000,000 that was earlier cut from the WPA relief appropriation. If southern and western Congressmen spurned this bargain on grounds of conviction against such swaps at the expense of the Treasury, they are to be commended and they deserve some further consideration for their good citizenship. It seems likely that some of them stood out simply because they thought they did not need the city help and did not want to make the concession.

Even this interpretation suggests a procedure by which economy might be advanced. Most Treasury raids are accomplished by combinations, by mutual back-scratching and by pork-barrel methods. This process might well be reversed by a worthy rivalry among various sections and groups in the country in the patriotic giving up of subsidies and patronage, coupled with a resolve that other sections and groups correspondingly shall be pried loose from special advantages in the Federal Government.

Thorns

NATIONS may bristle with bombs, guns, and airplanes, but the queen of the garden has been disarmed. A rose without thorns is displayed at the Philadelphia Flower Show. If this becomes a trend, poets may have to revise their attitude on the subject. Burns's sweet strain about the betrayer who "stole the rose, but ah! he left the thorn wi' me," will be out of date, and humanity can no longer shrug its shoulders at imperfection and say resignedly, "No rose without a thorn."

And are we to suppose that mankind—skillful enough to interfere with the processes of nature and deprive the rose of her weapons—is unable to remove the thorns from himself? Can he not, by wise clipping and grafting, take some of the prickles out of civilization? To believe that he cannot is to refuse to admit the long, slow progress of which the thornless rose is a small proof.

For Boston Reassessments

COMPLAINTS of Boston property owners of over-assessments are given substance by the sizable abatements granted by the Appellate Tax Board. In certain down-town wards and in the Back Bay reductions in valuation ranged as high as 37 per cent. Real estate men have for some time claimed that valuations as represented by actual sales would indicate even greater abatements must eventually come unless something is done to stimulate a demand for such property.

When it is considered that the Tax Board is now granting at least 80 per cent of the applications for reduction that come before it from these sections of Boston, and when it is remembered that these are the portions paying the largest part of the City's taxes, it will be readily seen how important this situation is to Boston.

Any attempt to wring more from Boston property is apt to mean a further impairment of values and increased forfeiture of private property to the municipality. The demand of the times is for an honest reassessment of the entire city. While a higher tax rate would result, it would, perhaps, more vividly impress upon officials and the public the need for economies in Boston administration than could any other one thing.

A POLICE RADIO SQUAD in Des Moines raced out with shotguns to dispose of a supposed mad dog. Shortly they reported back, "Dog not mad. Dog hungry." Some dogs are almost human.

NOW THAT legislators and government officials have to pay income taxes, there probably is a good chance that the forms will be simplified.

No Greenbacks Necessary

AUTHORITY still exists for the President of the United States to order the issuance of $3,000,000,000 in greenbacks if he should see fit. This provision in the first Agricultural Adjustment Act has never been repealed. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States thinks it is time it should be.

The conclusion is a very reasonable one. This paper money clause was written into the law by inflationists who believed the pushing out of more currency into circulation would stimulate prosperity and higher prices. But even such a financial liberal as Marriner Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, refuted this in his testimony last week before the Senate special committee on silver legislation. "That prosperity does not depend upon the volume of currency is evident from the fact that we had considerably less currency outside of banks during the entire period of the Nineteen Twenties . . . than we have today," he said, emphasizing that use of money—in other words, velocity of circulation—is more important than volume.

The Chamber of Commerce is less emphatic in its recommendation that the President's power of possible further devaluation of the dollar in terms of gold also be repealed. Unlikely as it is to be used, that power would better be preserved a while because of international considerations. But the greenback question is internal. Federal reserve notes, silver certificates, and other bills supply all the paper money any probable amount of business activity would require in the United States. Anyway, 90 per cent of the money that is used by business nowadays takes the form of checks on bank deposits. The greenback power is as unnecessary as it is unwise.

Closed Shop—an Open Issue

THE National Association of Manufacturers has now added its criticism of the Wagner Labor act to the intense controversy that surrounds this measure. Clearly the N. A. M. eight-point program of revision represents the viewpoint of a large section of business and must therefore be regarded as important.

In large measure the N. A. M. program is a plea that Congress perfect the act so that labor be required along with the employers to abstain from unfair and coercive practices. The Association wisely abstains from pushing some of the more extreme amendments that have been suggested. In so far as its program calls for the precepts of fairness in the application of the act, there can be no quarrel with it.

Yet each revision recommended must be tested upon its merits. Many proposed amendments laudable in their preambles have been so worded that their effect might actually be to nullify the act, converting it from a measure to encourage trade unionism into a weapon against labor organization.

The association's recommendation that the closed shop be outlawed is illustrative of the proposals that require careful scrutiny. The closed shop, with its strictures upon the hiring of non-union men, is repugnant to many. Yet it has represented a major objective of many unions during the last half century, just as it has represented the chief aversion of many trade associations, the N. A. M. included.

The proposed outlawing of the closed shop would hand to a section of business an easy victory over labor in this vital controversy, a result that hardly tallies with the justifiable end merely of redressing existing inequalities in the Act. Basically the Act is designed to bring labor and capital together for negotiations. What they shall or shall not negotiate about is no concern of the Act. It does not compel any employer to grant the closed shop merely because it is asked. Neither should the law foreclose such a question where a union feels it must demand such a guarantee against discrimination. Labor unions frequently have abandoned their insistence upon the closed shop when they found that the employers' demand for an open shop was not a cloak beneath which to promote anti-unionism.

The N. A. M. also recommends that the National Labor Relations Board be "clearly restricted" in its power to favor "national or international labor unions to the exclusion of local labor organizations or independent unions." Since the national and international unions are in the main the genuine, independent trade unions of America, and since the so-called "independent unions" are frequently mere substitutes for company-dominated unions, there is some danger that such an amendment might operate to the detriment of bona fide collective bargaining.

If industry were conceded one amendment outlawing the closed shop and another encouraging parochial and paternalistic unions, it would be supplied with two of the strongest weapons that could be invoked against the labor movement in the United States. If the Wagner Act is to be altered, the changes should be designed to advance legitimate collective bargaining. Those that tend to nullify the act or to protract the struggle for power between capital and labor will merely postpone the day of industrial democracy and stability.

Totalitarian America

Book News of the Day

VOLUNTARY submission to a volunteer dictatorship—this, in a phrase, characterizes the United States at war between April of 1917 and November of 1918, as described in AMERICA AT WAR, by Frederic L. Paxson (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.75). Here the Margaret Byrne Professor of United States History in the University of California studies in abundant detail a period in which Americans organized themselves into a totalitarian state with all the zest which they had usually expended on preserving federalism.

The zest might have been discovered exceeding legality had public opinion been interested in putting the various controls of economic life to constitutional test. But the overwhelming majority of Americans were eager, this record shows, only to participate in the national effort.

Professor Paxson gives due weight to the fact that propaganda was remarkably able in the United States. Moreover the war aims of the United States as contrasted—and propagandists made the most of the contrast—with those of all the European Powers engaged in strife were such as to engage the ready if only partly informed support of idealistic masses. Censorship was avoided to a degree that could not be matched elsewhere. Indeed, censorship as Professor Paxson defines it did not exist in the United States.

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The nearly unanimous support of which the Government thus assured itself isolated objectors. The war organization reached into every city, town, and village, and not only by virtue of strong central agencies imposing their demands on local resources but through an eagerness of people in various communities to make their efforts part of the general effort.

Yet the willingness of a people to live under dictatorship does not transform that dictatorship into a democracy. The evils of tyranny are as likely to be found—as John Stuart Mill pointed out—in a despotism of the majority as in the absolutism of a minority. Censorship, by strict definition, may have been avoided. But the author takes care to observe that "the Sedition Act, May 16, 1918, incorporated in the statutes something of the growing impatience with dissent." The Espionage Act "became a tool to trim the margins of public opinion. Arrests were made by patriots irritated by any opposition. Juries, and the panels from which they were selected, had their ideas about proper behavior in war time, as their indictments and verdicts proved. Attorneys and judges had too little of that dispassion that should go with law enforcement."

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The First Amendment suffered damage, but—and this is an aspect of wartime totalitarianism that is often missed by students who dwell on the sins of the Government—"it was a damage in which neither the Congress nor the Administration had the first responsibility. The personnel of bench, bar, and jury were moved; and being moved they gave to law a scope that those who drafted it had hardly had in mind."

Professor Paxson has written a book that should be a warning to democrats who in war time tend to become mobocrats. It should also, however, be a go-slow signal to the dictatorships which today threaten democracy from without. For this volume reveals a democracy in action as no autocracy well could be. It is the history of a drive that sprang without overt compulsion from a people who, if ever wondering whether they might be deceived, still were in decisive numbers certain of their willingness.

C. W. M.

Windfalls

On an Idaho Trail

"THE West was made with barbed wire and sour dough," said our host that evening at Ram's Horn Ranch. In the morning our party of four and guide were to enter by pack train a section of central Idaho inhabited only by wild sheep, mountain goat, coyotes and cougar. Here, it is reputed, is ground where men have never set foot. Entrance by horse or foot can be gained only in the short summer season when the narrow trails are not blocked by snow. Through this region runs the roaring Middle Fork, the main tributary to the famous Salmon River, one of the few remaining unnavigable streams whose rapids have never been conquered.

Throughout the day the canyon walls had concentrated the sun's rays upon us. Our sinuous route was a vantage point for observing every feature of the river's temperamental nature. Once serenely eddying in a deep bowl worn out of red rock, now whipping itself into a white fury as it dashed against the boulders, now silently sluicing through an unobstructed opening with deceiving speed. On either side the canyon walls shot straight up with few rifts. The last shafts of the sun set the topmost rocks and cliffs on fire while from the canyon depths the gloom emerged and the river became increasingly more dark and mysterious. The horses' bobbing heads would soon be freed for foraging on the mountainsides. Opposite, the deserted Morman Ranch was rapidly graying in the twilight. There were a few breathless moments as the horses slipped and faltered over the smooth stones in swift water up to their bellies.

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An odor borne on the evening air, the snap of a twig or perhaps one of those unpredictable notions which horses have at most inopportune times, started the pinto. Before anyone could act, and in the midst of the unpacking, all of the horses went charging out of camp in a thunder of flying hooves. We would have let them go anyway as they were turned loose at night and wouldn't be hard to find in the morning but the mess horse was not fully unpacked and we could hear the kettles and canned goods as they clanked off into the underbrush. The runaways stormed down a narrow open space bordering the river until an abrupt ending forced them to halt. An immediate and somewhat frantic search ensued for if we did not find our "vittles" before dark there would be none left to find in the morning. Some alarm was felt especially for the side of bacon until someone slipped on it.

"He was not supposed to have lived far from here," said Reese the guide. "Nobody ever found out his name as he couldn't speak good English. Besides it was too hard to get close to 'im. Its half a day's climb up to where his cave is overlooking the river. When the first party to find him got up there he was nowhere's to be seen. They shouted and looked about fer a spell 'till someone spotted 'im up in a tree overhead. He had been watching them all the time."

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The howl of a coyote floated down from a wooded hill.

"Down in Meyer's Cove there's a couple of strange characters," Reese rambled on. "I don't know if it's the country or what that affects them. One is called 'Cougar Bill,' as he has 152 of the critters to his credit. They've been prospecting together as long as anyone can remember. They had a squabble and didn't speak fer over a year. Yet there they was, eatin', sleepin' and workin' shoulder to shoulder all the time and hardly ever seeing anybody else."

The sun was glancing off the highest peaks and crags when camp began stirring in preparation for the trek back. Reese had had to climb halfway up the side of a mountain after the truant horses and now the creaking leather saddles were being flung into place and after a bit more straining with the packs and then an icy ford, we were kicking up the dust on the trail home.

N. B. G.

Stimson on United States Foreign Relations

I BELIEVE that our foreign policy cannot with safety be geographically limited to a defense of this hemisphere or of our own continental boundaries. On the contrary, I think that if we should stand idly by without protest or action until Britain, France and China are either conquered or forced to make terms with militaristic aggressors, our own hemisphere might become economically so affected and militarily so endangered that it would be neither a safe nor happy place to live in, for a people with American ideals of life. On this point I think that the statements of the President in his January address to Congress and of Secretary Hull last year are sound and timely. . . .

If all that modern fascism meant were a system under which a nation voluntarily submitted itself to an autocratic ruler and under him was willing to live quietly and at peace with its neighbors, we might agree that it was a domestic matter which concerned that nation alone, and that it was not our business to meddle with it.

But it is becoming every day more clear that fascism is not such a system. On the contrary, it is now evident that it is a radical attempt to reverse entirely the long evolution out of which our democracies of Europe and America have grown, and that it constitutes probably the most serious attack on their underlying principles which those principles have ever met.

We know now that the inhabitants of those countries from childhood up, by means of meticulous and absolute government control and by the skillful use of modern engines and methods of mass propaganda, are being taught to reject freedom; to scorn the principles of government by discussion and persuasion instead of force, and to despise the neighboring nations which practice such principles. We now know that those fascist nations have created a skillful technique for foreign aggression and that they are in fact girded under virtual martial law for threats and, if necessary, for acts of force upon their neighbors. In succession the attacks upon Manchuria, North China, South China, Ethiopia, Spain, Austria and Czecho-Slovakia have shown us the error of likening modern fascism to a domestic system with which the rest of the world could live in peace. . . .

When war has once begun, the combatant nations become so desperate and so reckless that, however cautious we may be, our rights and interests will eventually be so trampled upon that our people will insist on defending them by force.

But that is not the present question. What we are discussing now is the prospect of preventing such a general war from actually breaking out. That is an entirely different matter. Even if they are impervious to moral reasons, these aggressive fascist nations understand very well the possible dangers as well as the possible advantages of force, and they may be deterred from beginning a war by timely and vigorous warning of the dangers which they will thereby certainly incur. Even more important, peaceful nations may be encouraged not to make surrenders which will ultimately endanger our safety, if they now receive from us in advance encouragement and actual assistance which it lies within our power to give them. . . .

What I have written may explain why I am unalterably opposed to the doctrine preached in many quarters that our government and our people must treat the nations on both sides of this great issue with perfect impartiality; that, for example, we must sell to a nation which has violated its treaties with us as well as trampled upon the humanities of our civilization the very instruments with which to continue its wrongdoing quite as freely as we sell to its victim the instruments for its self-defense.

I am opposed to such doctrine because I am confident that we are confronting an organized attack upon the very basis of our civilization and because I know that this civilization was only achieved by the development of what we call law and the humanities; by the respect for justice and fair play to all men; by the principle of the sovereignty of reason rather than force and by the Christian principle of the equal value of all human personalities.

Such a civilization can only be preserved if we keep alive in our people their faith in these underlying principles. And I see no surer way of destroying their faith than by teaching them that in such a conflict as is now going on in the world neither they nor their government shall discriminate between right and wrong, between an aggressor and his victim, between an upholder of law and a violator thereof.—Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State, in a letter to the *New York Times*.

The Wide Horizon

Spain in the Crossroads

By José Castillejo

Director of Students' International Union, Geneva; and formerly Professor of Law at the University of Madrid

THE Spanish civil war is over. It has attracted almost as universal an interest as the World War. Perhaps it was at bottom a continuation of the internal strife of the nineteenth century. But as an ugly piece of cloth is turned into a glorious flag, propaganda has enshrouded its petty origins and made an epic of a parochial clash of ambitions.

Why has it failed however to call forth a world crusade and why has its final issue reversed the odds of 1918? Probably because a great war needs a great myth.

The Spanish bloc of republicans, revolutionary marxists, socialists, communists and anarchists was too much of a jumble to rally all the lovers of democratic freedom. It also lacked in itself the needed unity for action. Popular fronts can win an electoral campaign but hardly a war of thirty months.

In Russia Communism fought as a unitary dogma with one single head. When Negrin realized that it had failed to conquer the heart of the Spaniards and looked for another banner his thirteen points were too many and too academic to be popular.

And then the Spanish loathing for conscription was bound to discredit its bitterest opponents, the parties of the left, when they resorted to it without discrimination.

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Also in another aspect the Spanish war could not end as the great war did. After the latter each army withdrew to its own country where the combatants, welcomed and in safety, could resume their normal life; whereas in a civil war finished by victory and not by compromise, every home, every town, every factory, every office and every school keeps smouldering the previous hatred, terror and agony.

In one relevant point the end of the Spanish tragedy may recall the World War: the popular rush for responsibilities and sanctions. The Allies struck on this reef and the spirit of Metternich made them lose the peace after having won the war. The Spanish Republic of 1931, backed though it was by an overwhelming majority and having reached power without firing a single shot, fell into the same mania, voted an emergency "bill of defense" and has been poisoned to its last day by the dismal drudgery of sweeping out the "bad republicans."

Now the revolution is quelled and the civil war ended, the new rulers will have to choose between the new type of "one party State" or the traditional Spain of freedom and variety. People forget that Spaniards are not willfully intolerant, and if left to themselves they incline to skepticism. Hapsburgs and Bourbons had often to yield to the Spanish longing for liberty and the Republic has fallen because it disregarded it.

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At the fall of the first Republic, also a victim of its own blunders and anarchy, in 1875, Cánovas planned a constitutional monarchy broad enough to include all its enemies which were considered less dangerous within than without. The peace and liberal atmosphere of the country were not seriously disturbed until the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera. The Republic, having pinned its faith on revolution, was unable to restore tranquillity. If the Nationalists want it they will have to rectify the methods.

In the general political issues they are confronted with problems considerably more serious than those of 1875 for all Cánovas had to do was bridge the political gap between a few hundred frenzied liberals and a few thousand dogged reactionaries. Now conditions are more complicated and the main issues are as much political as economic, social and international.

In the victorious Spain the strongly organized phalangists set store by a complete transformation of the country and cannot accept, after its enormous sacrifices, solutions which they look upon as considerably below the starting point. Their only distinct feature is a preference for revolutionary methods. An important faction of phalangists are former anarchists little inclined to centralization and servile discipline.

The small, tenacious, staunch and narrow-minded group of Carlists have a more definite scheme: a return to the traditional absolute monarchy under Roman Catholic guidance. Neither would the Carlists accept the "dynamic" label which is the Machiavellian version of autocracy, nor would the phalangists submit to Church guidance or renounce their recently accentuated "proletarian" leanings.

The majority of Spaniards, tired of war, would like a broadminded and generous restoration of the administrative and legal frame of the monarchy willing to undertake the social reforms and other projects of the republican program provided that they were introduced through methods which would shun humiliation or unnecessary harm to the expropriated. They long for a strictly modest and thrifty, law abiding public administration, indispensable during the years of poverty which await the unfortunate country. And in order to forestall international commitments or imperialistic dreams they might even advocate a neutrality of the Swiss pattern.

Such was the program of Joaquin Costa after the American war and the liquidation of the last colonies in 1898. It was too great a renunciation for the Spain of forty years ago. It may seem now again a dull prospect for the present victorious legions. And there she is, hungry, ruined and scared Spain, standing in the decisive crossways and graciously wooed by several foreign suitors.